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OPENING OF 247TH ARMS REDUCTION SESSION IN VIENNA REPORTED

LD031036 Warsaw PAP in English 0923 GMT 3 Oct 80

[Text] Vienna, 2 Oct (PAP)--Seven Warsaw Treaty nations and twelve NATO countries met in Vienna today for the 247th round of talks on the mutual reduction of arms and armaments in central Europe. Today's session was presided over by head of the Czechoslovak delegation Emil Kebluszek.

Speaking at the meeting today, chairman of the Polish delegation Ambassador Tadeusz Strulak pointed to Poland's consistent policy towards strengthening the world peace, detente and reaching concrete disarmament agreements.

He said that the constructive approach of the socialist nations was demonstrated by the completion of unilateral withdrawal of 20 thousand Soviet troops, 1,000 tanks and other military gear from central Europe last July.

In the result of this move, the total number of Czechoslovak, GDR, Polish and Soviet troops in central Europe was cut by 18,500 men from January 1 to August 1, 1980. The remaining 1,500 Soviet troops, embraced by the unilateral withdrawal decision, were included in the reports of Januray 1, 1980.

The head of the Polish delegation stre ed the proposals put forth by the socialist nations on July 10, together with the proposals made in June 1978 and June 1979, are creating realistic frameworks for a quick preparation of an agreement on the first stage of reduction.

Ambassador Strulak called on the Western participants for an undelayed, constructive response to the proposals put forth on July 10, 1980, as well as emphasizing that in the present situation this would make a most beneficial step towards the practical preparation of the first understanding.

ZHIVKOV THANKS CEAUSESCU FOR BIRTHDAY GREETINGS

AU090942 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 8 Oct 80 p 5

[Message from Fresident Todor Zhivkov to Romanian President Nicolae Ceausescu]

[Text] To Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania:

Dear Comrade Ceausescu, please accept my most sincere thanks for the congratulations you extended to me on my 69th birthday.

I am convinced that relations between the BCP and the RCP and between the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the Socialist Republic of Romania will constantly develop in the interests of the Bulgarian and Romanian people, the socialist countries, and the cause of peace, progress and socialism in the world.

Dear Comrade Ceausescu, I wish you good health, personal happiness and new successes in your highly responsible activity aimed at the well-being of the fraternal Romanian people and at building the comprehensively developed socialist society in the Socialist Republic of Romania.

[signed] Todor Zhivkov, first secretary of the BCP Central Committee and president of the State Council of the People's Republic of Bulgaria

LEADERS SEND MESSAGE THANKING CUBA'S CASTRO

FL031518 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1419 GMT 3 Oct 80

[Text] Bulgaria's highest leaders, Todor Zhivkov and Stanko Todorov, have sent a message to commander in chief Fidel Castro in which they reiterate their certainty in the development of fraternal relations between the two countries.

The message sent on behalf of the Bulgarian people, Communist Party and Councils of State and Ministers expresses gratitude for the congratulatory message sent by the Cuban maximum leader on the occasion of the 36th anniversary of the people's revolutionary triumph in Bulgaria. Zhivkov and Todorov reiterate their certainty that the relations of confraternity and solidarity between Cuba and Bulgaria will continue to develop on the basis of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism.

STATE COUNCIL CONGRATULATES PRC ON ANNIVERSARY

AU011003 Sofia BTA in English 0825 GMT 1 Oct 80

[Text] Sofia, 1 Oct (BTA)--The State Council and the Ministerial Council have wired congratulations to the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress and the State Council of People's Republic of China on the 31st anniversary of her proclamation.

We express hope, reads the telegram, that the relations between Bulgaria and the People's Republic of China will develop on the principles of peaceful co-existence, to the benefit of the two peoples, in the interests of the cause of peace and international security.

INDIAN PRESIDENT REDDY'S ACTIVITIES REPORTED

Wreath-Laying Ceremony

AU081210 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1000 GMT 8 Oct 80

[Text] The state visit of Indian President Neelam Sanjiva Reddy is continuing. Today he laid a wreath at the mausoleum of the Bulgarian people's teacher Georgi Dimitrov, and paid tribute to his memory by observing a few moments of silence. Comrade Grisha Filipov, Sofia city leaders and many citizens attended the ceremony at the 9th September Square, where a guard of honor presented arms. Later, at the Varna residence, the chiefs of diplomatic missions accredited to Bulgaria conveyed their respects to the Indian President.

Hosts Dinner for Zhivkov

AU082020 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 2000 GMT 8 Oct 80

[Text] On 8 October Indian President Neelam Sanjiva Reddy gave an official dinner in honor of Chairman of the State Council Todor Zhivkov. The dinner, which took place in a friendly atmosphere, was attended by Comrades Grisha Filipov; Dobri Dzhurov; Ivan Mikhaylov; Lyudmila Zhivkova; Petur Mladenov; Petur Tanchev; Stanko Todorov; Georgi Yordanov; Drazha Vulcheva; Dimitur Stanishev; Milko Balev; Vladimir Bonev; Nacho Papazov; Mitko Grigorov, deputy chairman of the State Council; Grigor Stoichkov, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers; members of the State Council; ministers; leaders of socio-political and mass organizations; the officials accompanying the Indian president and the two countries' ambassadors.

Neelam Sanjiva Reddy and Comrade Todor Zhivkov toasted the further development of Bulgarian-Indian friendship and the prosperity of the two friendly peoples.

Tour of Country

AU090922 Sofia BTA in English 0832 GMT 9 Oct 80

[Text] Sofia, 9 Oct (BTA)--Mr Neelam Sanjiva Reddy, president of India, finished the official part of his visit to Bulgaria.

Mr Reddy, who arrived here two days ago on a state visit at the invitation of Mr Todor Zhivkov, president of the Bulgarian State Council, this morning left on a tour of Bulgaria.

At Sofia Airport he was seen off by Mr Zhivkov and other Bulgarian officials.

Mr Reddy and the officials accompanying him will visit the towns of Stara Zagora and Varna and then will leave Bulgaria.

IRAQI OFFICIAL ARRIVES 8 OCT ON VISIT

AU081920 Sofia BTA in English 1855 GMT 8 Oct 80

[Text] Sofia, 8 Oct (BTA)--Mr Na'im Haddad, member of the Revolutionary Command Council and chairman of the National Assembly of Iraq, arrived here tonight.

He was welcomed by Mr Andrey Lukanov, candidate-member of the Politburo of the CC of the BCP and deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and by Khristo Khristov, the Bulgarian minister of foreign trade.

ZHIVKOVA RECEIVES AFGHAN EDUCATION MINISTER 8 OCT

AU081928 Sofia BTA in English 1834 GMT 8 Oct 80

[Text] Sofia, 8 Oct (BTA)--Today Mrs Lyudmila Zhivkova, member of the Politburo and chairman of the Bulgarian Committee for Culture, met Mrs Anahita Ratebzad, member of the Politburo of the CC of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan, member of the Revolutionary Council and minister of education.

The guest informed Mrs Zhivkova of the situation in Afghanistan and evinced interest in the culture and education in Bulgaria after the victory of the socialist revolution on September 9, 1944.

Mrs Lyudmila Zhivkova explained the public and state principle in the management of national culture and the aesthetical education programme in Bulgaria.

They also discussed the participation of Afghan children in the "Banner of Peace" International Children's Assembly.

The meeting, which proceeded in a cordial atmosphere, was attended by the Bulgarian minister of education, Mr Aleksandur Fol.

TRADE ORGANIZATION SIGNS 5-YEAR AGREEMENT WITH YUGOSLAVIA

LD081713 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1634 GMT 8 Oct 80

[Text] Sofia, October 8 (TANJUG)--A five-year contract on economic cooperation between a number of Yugoslav and Bulgarian productive organizations has been signed by the representatives of two foreign trade organizations, "Tehnometal-Makedonija" of Skopje and "DSO Rudmetal" of Sofia. The contract, valued at about 600 million dollars in both directions--about 110 million dollars annually--is the largest signed between foreign trade organizations in Yugoslavia and Bulgaria.

It provides, among other things, for the manufacture and finishing of iron and steel and non-ferrous metal industry products in both directions, as well as for Yugoslav exports to Bulgaria.

Several specific contracts between Yugoslav and Bulgarian productive organizations to be realized next year were also signed. These include a contract, worth about 60 million dollars, between the iron and steel works of Skopje and the Kremikovci iron and steel complex near Sofia. Under it, the Skopje works will use semi-manufactures to make finished products--steel bands and rolled plates.

Economic cooperation between Yugoslavia and Bulgaria has been on the increase lately. Trade between the two neighbouring countries last year (?totalled) 232 million dollars. The target set for this year is about 300 million dollars.

FRIENDSHIP RALLY WITH YUGOSLAVIA HELD IN PETRICH

AU081231 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 6 Oct 80 p 2

[Text] Petrich, 5 Oct (BTA)--"Peace, fraternity and socialism"--this was the slogan under which the traditional autumn rally of Bulgarian-Yugoslav friendship and good neighborly relations was held in the border cities of Bulgaria--Petrich--and Yugoslavia--Strumitsa. The national flags were raised and the state anthems of the two countries were played.

Thousands of participants in a mass rally were greeted by Metodi Ribnishki, first secretary of the Petrich municipal party committee, and by Dragan Tumanovski, president of the Strumitsa LCY municipal conference.

A varied concert program was performed with the participation of the Sofia Vladimir Mayakovski group and the "Tanets" company from Skopje, as well as artists and companies from both countries.

ECONOMIC DELEGATION VISITS GREECE 6-8 OCTOBER

AU081932 Sofia BTA in English 1840 GMT 8 Oct 80

[Text] Athens, 8 Oct (BTA)--A delegation of the Bulgarian Ministry of the Light Industry, headed by Mrs Liliyana Vasileva, first deputy minister, visited Athens from October 6 through 8.

The leader of the Bulgarian delegation had meetings and useful talks with Mr Stavros Tataridhis, deputy minister of trade, Mr Lazaros Michail, deputy minister of industry and power generation, with high ranking representatives of the Chamber of Commerce and Industry, the Greek bank and the Athens business circles. At the talks, which proceeded in friendly atmosphere, they discussed the further expansion and deepening of Bulgaro-Greek cooperation in industrial cooperation, in raising and diversifying the structure of commerce and the exchange of economic information between the two neighbouring countries.

CORRECTIONS TO ZHIVKOV ADDRESS BEFORE WORLD PEACE PARLIAMENT

The following corrections to the item entitled "Zhivkov Speaks Before World Peace Parliament in Sofia," published in the 24 September Eastern Europe DAILY REPORT, page C 1, are supplied from RABOTNICHESKO DELO of 24 September.

On page C 1, paragraph six, line one, substitute for [words indistinct]: "for a few days." Same paragraph, line four, sentence should read: "You will analyze a variety of its aspects and the methods you consider most effective to strengthen peace.

On page C 2, first paragraph, line two, substitute for [words indistinct]: "and are focused on the problem of peace".

Page C 2, paragraph two, line thirteen, substitute for [words indistinct]: "resolved through." Same paragraph, line twenty, substitute for [words indistinct]: "of rapidly spreading the nuclear weapon." Same line change sentence to read: "According to certain data 52 countries in the world have scientific-research centers capable of producing plutonium for nuclear bombs...."

On page C 2, paragraph three, first sentence should be changed to read: "However, if mankind is terrified by the prospects of a nuclear war, we must say that the plans on further perfecting the means of war are even more alarming. There recently have been insistent reports on attempts in the West to create means which will lastingly affect the environment for military purposes. It will cause gigantic floods and earthquakes." Same paragraph, line five, sentence should read: "Thus it will be impossible to destroy the workers class so that the bourgeois class can remain or the contrary."

On page C 2, paragraph four, line two, substitute for [words indistinct]: "an absurdity--"

On page C 3, paragraph, line eleven, substitute for [words indistinct]: "deviations, the seventies,"

On page C 3, paragraph two, first sentence should read: "The world situation has sharply exacerbated and the cold breeze of confrontation has occurred at the threshold of the eighth decade."

On page C 3, paragraph three, line two, substitute for [words indistinct]: "The logic in this case is inexorable."

On page C 3, last paragraph, line eight, delete [words indistinct] and rephrase: "They will not render assistance to any country to resolve its own problems."

On page C 4, first paragraph, line three, sentence should read: "That is why it was proposed that an all-European conference on the problems..."

On page C 5, last paragraph, line seven, passage should read: "...are against peace. We can state without any hesitation: The peace-loving forces..."

On page C 6, paragraph three, first sentence should read: "As for us, successes and the guarantees for successes are based upon the policy of peaceful coexistence upon the policy of disarmament."

On page C 8, paragraph five, queried words in last line should read: "movements and organizations."

On page C 8, last paragraph, line four, substitute for [words indistinct]: "kindling military hotbeds."

BRIEFS

CSSR SCIENTIFIC COOPERATION--Sofia, 7 Oct (BTA)--A protocol and plan on scientific cooperation between the Academies of Sciences of Bulgaria and Czechoslovakia for the 1981-1986 period were signed here today. The two academies have been maintaining close contacts since 1958, chiefly in the biological, social, historical and physico-mathematical sciences. [Text] [Sofia BTA in English 1832 GMT 8 Oct 80 AU]

TRADE WITH USSR--Plovdiv, 30 Sep (BTA)--Bulgaria's "Bulgartabak" and the Soviet "Raznoexport" firms signed an agreement today on delivery of 494 million foreign currency leva worth of goods in 1981. Next year Bulgaria will export to the USSR 40,000 tons of tobacco and 50,000 tons of cigarettes. Contracts on exchange of goods were signed today by the Bulgarian "Khimimport" and "Pharmakhim" and the Soviet Soyuzkhim". Next year Bulgaria will export to the Soviet Union soda ash, photographic paper, plastics, dyes, perfumery and cosmetics and toothpastes. She will import in exchange basic chemical materials, explosives and special chemical products. The contracts amount to 200 million foreign currency leva. [Text] [Sofia BTA in English 1842 GMT 30 Sep 80 AU]

TRADE AGREEMENT WITH SWEDEN--Plovdiv, 29 Sep (BTA)--A 5-year long-term trade agreement between the governments of Bulgaria and Sweden was signed here today. In this document the two sides grant to each other the clause of the most favoured nation and regulate their trade and economic relations. The agreement was signed by Mr Khristo Khristov, minister of foreign trade of Bulgaria, and Mr (Staffan Burenstam Linder), minister of commerce of Sweden. Also a five-year general agreement on trade, industrial, scientific and technological cooperation was signed here today by Bulgarian economic and foreign trade organizations and the "L.M. Ericsson" Swedish grouping. The document provides for industrial joint production in telephone and telex communications, telex systems, telephone equipment, office systems, systems for electronic and automatic control of the railway transport, electronic elements, etc. Joint appearance on third markets is expected to be done, too. A concrete working programme was worked out. [Sofia BTA in English 1835 GMT 29 Sep 80 AU]

CONTRACT WITH GDR--Plovdiv, 29 Sep (BTA)--A long-term framework agreement for the 1981-1990 period to the tune of 80 million rubles was signed yesterday between the Bulgarian heavy investment mechanical engineering committee, the Bulgarian "Technoimport" engineering economic organization and their partners from the German Democratic Republic. The document provides for Bulgaria to design and supply equipment for the purification of waste waters in the coming ten years to the GDR. [Sofia BTA in English 0828 GMT 29 Sep 80 AU]

MEXICAN DELEGATION--Vladimir Bonev, chairman of the National Assembly, received in Sofia today the Mexican delegation, which is visiting our country at the invitation of the Fatherland Front. The delegation, which is headed by Gaston Marcado, general secretary of the Mexican People's Party Central Committee, includes parliament members from various Mexican parties. [Text] [Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1000 GMT 30 Sep 80 AU]

POLISH PLENUM SHOWS PARTY'S WILLINGNESS TO FULFILL COMMITMENTS

LD081326 Prague in English to Great Britain and Ireland 1630 GMT 7 Oct 80

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] The sixth session of the Central Committee of the Polish United Workers' Party has been followed with great interest both in Poland and abroad. It is not surprising because Poland is going through an uneasy stage of development, a stage which, on the one hand, is characterized by the Polish United Workers' Party's efforts to correct shortcomings in the party's work and in the running of the state over the past period and which, on the other hand, has been bringing about an activation of antisocialist elements in Poland. Their aims are obvious: to misuse the situation and to block the party and state leadership's efforts to solve the problems facing Polish society by pushing demagogical demands through the so-called new trade unions.

The sixth session of the Polish United Workers' Party's Central Committee responded to these issues. It analyzed the causes of the crisis and showed ways to overcome it. The report presented by the party's first secretary, Stanislaw Kania, the debate at the meeting and the resolutions passed stressed that the basis of solving the present crisis situation is a strengthening of the party's influence in society. This statement itself would not be worth much without actual provisions for increasing the party's influence. This naturally is no easy problem but the Polish communists are aware that this aim cannot be achieved without changes in the methods of the party and state organs' (?work). Stress is therefore being laid on the deepening of democracy inside the party and the speedy preparations for the party's extra ninth congress is an expression of this.

The congress will formulate a new concept of the party's work and the development of Socialist Poland. It will naturally take to task those party members who were responsible for the emergence of the present crisis situation.

It is clear, however--and the recent meeting of the Polish United Workers' Party's Central Committee emphasized this--that the basic reforms are to be made in the Polish economy. The government's present measures to improve market supplies are only a first step. It will be necessary to carry out radical changes in agriculture. Only in this way will it be possible to secure a permanent growth of the Polish economy and of the Polish workers' living standards. Only in this way will it be possible to fulfill permanently the commitments signed by the Polish Government during the talks in Gdansk, Szczecin and Jastrzebie.

The meeting of the highest organ of the Polish communists [word indistinct] that these agreements will be fulfilled. It is however, necessary for the other side to fulfill its commitments too. It is necessary for the so-called new trade unions to support genuinely the building of socialism in Poland and not to sabotage the state and party leadership's efforts and measures.

CHNOUPEK INTERVIEWED ON UN GENERAL ASSEMBLY SESSION

AU081616 Prague PRACE in Czech 7 Oct 80 p 2

["In the Spirit of Detente"]

[Text] New York (CTK)--CSSR Minister of Foreign Affairs B. Chnoupek, who was at the head of the Czechoslovak delegation at the 35th UN General Assembly session, ended his stay in New York and left for home by air. Before this departure Minister Chnoupek gave an interview to a CTK correspondent. Replying to a question on his evaluation of the atmosphere of this year's UN General Assembly session the minister of foreign affairs said:

In spite of the fact that the current international situation remains very complicated--which was naturally reflected in the contents and in the tone of speeches of representatives of some countries--it is necessary to stress that in the United Nations the policy of detente is being fought for very actively. Even here this hopeful and positive process is passing a test of its viability, and--as I would even say--of its firmness. That is borne out clearly by the act that the overwhelming majority of speakers, representing countries with different social systems, endorsed detente.

As has already become a tested norm, this year the speeches by the representatives of the fraternal socialist countries were aimed quite unambiguously, positively and highly constructively at further easing international tension. They reflected the will to achieve progress in the sphere of military detente and disarmament and to resolve justly and by peaceful means the current critical flashpoints, be it the Middle East which has been exacerbated even more by the armed Iranian-Iraqi conflict--southeast Asia, the situation around Afghanistan or the south of Africa. In the speeches the determination of the fraternal socialist countries was clearly voiced to consistently, imaginatively and unshakably assert the peace-promoting political line that was worked out jointly at the session of the Warsaw Pact's Political Consultative Committee this May. The most significant speech in this respect was that of USSR Minister of Foreign Affairs A.Gromyko, which justly enjoyed great attention. The new proposals contained in the memorandum "For Peace and Disarmament, for Guarantees of International Security" and, in particular, the initiative to include in the agenda of this session a new item "On Some Urgent Measures to Reduce the Threat of War" must be considered in this context as further evidence of the USSR's inexhaustible creative energy in the struggle for peace.

LEADERS CONGRATULATE GDR COUNTERPARTS ON NATIONAL DAY

AU081708 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 7 Oct 80 p 1

[CTK report: "Congratulations to GDR"]

[Text] Prague, 6 Oct (CTK)--Gustav Husak, CPCZ Central Committee general secretary and CSSR president, and CSSR Premier Lubomir Strougal have sent the following congratulatory telegram to Erich Honecker, SED Central Committee general secretary and chairman of the GDR State Council, and to Willi Stoph, chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers, on the occasion of the 31st anniversary of the GDR's founding:

Dear comrades,

In the name of the CPCZ Central Committee, of the government and the people of the CSSR and in our own name we are sending to you, to the SED Central Committee, the State Council and all people of the fraternal GDR warm comradely greetings and cordial congratulations on the 31st anniversary of the founding of the GDR.

The CSSR's working people are sincerely delighted with the significant successes achieved by the working people of your country in the 31 years that have elapsed since the inception of the GDR. The workers class, led by the SED, is consistently fulfilling its historical task of building an advanced socialist society in the GDR. By its principled peaceful foreign policy the GDR has gained a high degree of international authority. As a firm link in the community of socialist countries it significantly contributes to comprehensive strengthening of its unity and cohesion, to the activity of the organizations of the Warsaw Pact and CEMA, to the common struggle for lasting peace, relaxation of international tension and progress in the world.

These results, which are the fruits of the principled policy of the party, of the selfless endeavors and creative abilities of the people of the GDR in implementing the conclusions of the Ninth SED Congress, sincerely delight us and we congratulate you on them from the bottom of our hearts.

We highly value the fact that the relations of friendship and mutual fraternal cooperation between our countries and peoples are successfully developing. They are based on the combat bonds and close cooperation between the CPCZ and the SED, on the principles of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism, on the unity of interests and goals in building an advanced socialist society, and on the firm and unshakable friendship and alliance with the Soviet Union and the other countries of the socialist community. We are convinced that these relations will continue to successfully deepen and comprehensively develop in the interest of our two countries, of the people of the CSSR and the GDR, to the benefit of the cause of peace, socialism and progress in the spirit of the treaty on friendship, cooperation and mutual assistance of 3 October 1977.

Dear comrades, we wish you and all people of the fraternal GDR further successes in building an advanced socialist society in your fatherland.

Alois Indra, CPCZ Central Committee Presidium member and chairman of the CSSR Federal Assembly; the Central Committee of the CSSR National Front; Bohuslav Chnoupek, CSSR minister of foreign affairs; and the Central Trade Union Council have sent congratulatory telegrams to their counterparts in the GDR.

'CHARTER 77' URGES HUSAK TO FREE POLITICAL PRISONERS

LD082040 Hamburg DPA in German 1727 GMT 8 Oct 80

[Text] Vienna, 8 Oct (DPA)--The Czechoslovak Charter 77 civil rights movement has appealed to president and party leader Gustav Husak to free all political prisoners. In their letter, published in Vienna on Wednesday (8 October), the authors refer to the CSCE review conference to be held in Madrid in November. They say that if Husak were to "initiate investigations into human rights violations in Czechoslovakia and secure the release of all political prisoners," it would help improve the climate of discussions in Madrid.

They said that the discussion of basic human rights violations [words indistinct] in Czechoslovakia does not constitute interference in the country's internal affairs.

CPCZ CENTRAL COMMITTEE SESSION CONTINUES IN PRAGUE

LD081522 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1000 GMT 8 Oct 80

[Text] The 18th session of the CPCZ Central Committee is continuing in the Spanish Hall of the Prague Castle today. On the agenda is a discussion of the proposal to convene the 16th party congress and a discussion of the report of the Presidium of the party's Central Committee on the state of the elaboration and the main issues of the preparation of the Seventh 5-Year Plan of economic and social development.

CPCZ IDEOLOGICAL COMMISSION ASSESSES RADIO, TV ACTIVITY

AU081507 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 7 Oct 80 p 1

[Report signed (Z): "CPCZ Central Committee's Ideological Commission Holds Meeting"]

[Text] Prague, 6 October--The Ideological Commission of the CPCZ Central Committee presided over by Vasil Bilak, member of the Presidium and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, met in Prague on Monday to discuss the results of the activity of the Czechoslovak television and radio since the 15th CPCZ Congress with regard to the conclusions of the 15th CPCZ Central Committee session.

The deliberations of the Ideological Commission were attended by secretaries of the CPCZ Central Committee Jan Fojtik and Josef Havlin. Federal Minister of Communications Vlastimil Chalupa was also present.

COMMENTATOR ANSWERS READER COMPLAINT ON LOW PENSIONS

AU081426 [Editorial Report] Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak on 3 October 1980 on page 3, in its column "Let Us Think About It Together," carries a 2,000-word article by Frantisek Zdobina entitled "Old Age Pensions Are Not Wages." In the article Zdobina responds to a letter from reader Emrich N. in which he complains that "old age pensions are very low and do not amount to even 50 percent of the wages," which is "a blatant injustice." According to the reader "most retired people had worked for 40 years and provided for their old age by various contributions and social security payments.... Today they do not even get back enough to be able to cover their personal needs. A retired person today barely manages to survive [zivori]."

In his response, Zdobina admits that "some old age pensioners, especially those who did not work or had worked for only a few years and were earning only a few hundred korunas, must be spending their money very thoughtfully." He adds, however, that "these people constitute a relatively small group" and "society is helping them, even though their own contribution to the general interest was negligible." The author cites parish clerks as an example of this group.

The basic flaw in Imrich N.'s arguments, according to Zdobina, is his failure to understand the difference between wages and old age pensions: "Old age pensions have never been, are not and will not be wages; neither in our country, nor anywhere else in the world. Their function is different. Old age pensions are designed to help their recipients ensure an adequate standard of living. They are limited by society's possibilities and by the individual's share in its development." Thus he "who worked hard in his youth and middle age has a higher old age pension. He who preferred his own comfort is reaping a more modest harvest of his work." The demands that old age pensions should match wages "belong to the category of social demagogy." According to Zdobina: "They can be popular but they are harmful because they are not based on reality."

Zdobina also dismisses Imrich N.'s argument that people provide for their old age pensions in the form of social security payments. He notes that whereas the income tax contributes to the budget less than Kcs3 million annually, the state has to spend about Kcs36 billion for pensions within the same period of time.

The author goes on to review the benefits of the Czechoslovak social security system, praising it as "one of the best in the world," and concludes his article by stressing the importance of "putting money aside" during one's productive age and by pointing to children's obligations toward their retired parents.

SLOVAK ENTERPRISES DRAW UP POOR 1981-85 DRAFT PLANS

AU081701 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 7 Oct 80 p 1

[Editorial: "Where Are You, 'Discontented' People?"]

[Excerpts] In each enterprise one can come across people showing a considerable lack of contentment. In the last few years most of them have been complaining, in particular, that the gross production index makes them uneasy, that it makes it impossible to fully develop creative work in an effective direction and impedes the initiative of people who would like to conserve precious raw materials.

In the last few months these complaining, discontented people have been preparing for the next 5-year plan. While doing so they knew that new indexes and a new regulation of material incentives would be in force. However, as soon as they set about to put their spoken discontent and the outrage on their minds down on paper, it was suddenly deprived of all its vehemency. Many a draft plan that has been drawn up is wishy-washy, overly cautious and a demonstration cunning "foresight."

What happened to all the discontented people? Or is it perhaps easier to complain than to set things right? The set of measures for improving the planned management system of the national economy creates great opportunities for correcting the phenomena that were subject to criticism. So why do the enterprises not make full use of those opportunities?

When we take a look at the draft plans for the 5-year plan, we find out that the impact of the set of measures has not found any notable expression. To give an example: The draft plans manifest--true, not directly, but in overall terms--the intention to reduce within 3 years the profitability of production assets, which is the most important production index, by more than 0.5 percent. At the same time there is no manifestation of will to reduce the number of projects simultaneously under construction and to put facilities speedily into operation. In the first half of 1980, for instance, only 28.3 percent of the planned basic assets were put into operation, which is less than one-third. In the light industry sector 7 or 19 projects that were planned are still incomplete; in the chemical industry 4; in the timber-processing industry 5; and so forth. And these are only the capital investment projects within the framework of the Slovak Ministry of Industry.

The draft plans show very few intensification factors but instead higher demands on raw and other materials and on energy. Projects generally show a disproportionately small share of innovation, reconstruction and modernization. The effort to raise labor productivity is underrated in the draft plans, even when productivity is measured in old terms, according to the gross value of production.

The draft plans also reflect the cunning "foresight" mentioned above: It is known that the set of measures will be implemented only gradually, that counterplanning, for instance, will be fully effective only in 1982. The advantages stemming from the adoption of higher tasks than those prescribed by the directive will thus become evident only after a year. Let us, therefore, propose the lowest possible plan for next year, to be able to exceed it by adopting impressive and ostentatious pledges. Such thinking is not only shortsighted but also immoral. Society, people and even those who engage in such cunning thoughts will need and demand more and better products at shopcounters--and not in a year, but today. It is possible that some people will earn more money through such scheming, but there will be nothing to buy for it should they succeed in realizing their speculations.

Sanctions are being prepared aginst the perpetrators of such cunning economic thinking. However, the rigid pecuniary measures will have repercussions not only for those who speculate but for the entire production collective. That is why party organizations must wage an uncompromising battle against such "economic schemers."

In the past period party organizations have really done enough to prepare the implementation of the set of measures. The political-organizational measures connected with it are being fulfilled fully throughout Slovakia, and within the set deadlines. The party organizations have also done everything possible to make everyone realize what the set of measures entails, what must be reckoned with. It was precisely the communists' activity which implanted the set of measures into the general awareness. However, it is not the party organizations' task to replace the economic management in carrying out the preparations for production under changed conditions. It is the economic management that must know, prepare and determine the measures to be taken at individual workplaces. However, something is always being awaited from "above"--more detailed conditions and regulations, material supplies, establishment of favorable supplier-consignee relations, determination of the interdependence between plan tasks and material incentive normatives...in other words: One demands that the supra-enterprise sphere ensure more effective production. The general directorates have not prepared, in this respect, their enterprises sufficiently for an initiative-filled understanding of their role.

They have not opened the gates wide enough for the requirement of the set of measures and the purpose of the whole improvement of the management system, which is to raise productivity, accelerate investment projects and reduce demands on the consumption of materials and energy. Such efforts are allowed always and everywhere, they do not require any special approval and should not be restricted in any way. That applies both to issues of authority and to expansion of international division of labor with socialist partners.

The preparatory period for the gradual implementation of the improved system of planned management will be over in 3 months. The set of measures must no longer remain a matter of a piece of paper, a matter that is on the plane of propagation, discussions or expectations. The time has come to take specific steps at the workplaces and to demand of the economic management that it adopt definite measures in the spirit of the set of measures and explain the real possibilities for work collectives' initiative, for the development of nonformalistic cooperation with partners in the CEMA countries and for the introduction of products with improved design.

According to most political-organizational plans of the party organizations, communists should discuss the draft plans for the next 5-year plan in this quarter. The success of an action of such dimensions in implementing the party's economic policy, as is undoubtedly represented by the set of measures, categorically requires that the party organizations' meetings uncompromisingly condemn all attempts at a scheming approach to future tasks, that they criticize technocratic views on production development and endorse and demand, free of any considerations from economic management such definite measures that will create conditions for the involvement of the broadest possible number of working people in the process of reducing costs and thus raising effectiveness and quality and accelerating and making cheaper projects.

BRIEFS

MINISTER TO MOSCOW--Michal Sabolcik, minister in charge of the CSSR Federal Price Office, left Prague for Moscow on 1 October for a meeting with his Soviet counterpart Nikolay Glushkov with whom he will exchange experience in setting wholesale prices and in the perfection of planning. [Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 2 Oct 80 p 2 AU] Michal Sabolcik, minister in charge of the Federal Price Office, returned on 4 October from Moscow where he had talks with Nikolay Glushkov, chairman of the USSR State Committee for Prices. [Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 6 Oct 80 p 2 AU]

DELEGATION RETURN FROM UKRAINE--A delegation of the CPSL Central Committee led by Jan Janik, member of the Presidium and secretary of the CPSL Central Committee, returned from a 1-week visit to the Ukraine. Other members of the delegation were Jan Janovic, Slovak minister of agriculture and food; Vladimir Margetin, Slovak minister of forestry and water economy; and experts of the two ministries. The delegation acquainted itself with the construction of irrigation systems in the Ukraine and with the work of forestry enterprises. It also inspected the Mironovskiy scientific research institute for the cultivation of wheat varieties. [Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 6 Oct 80 p 4 AU]

SOVIET NATIONALITIES SYMPOSIUM--A Czechoslovak-Soviet symposium devoted to questions of the theory and practice of the development of relations between nationalities under socialism ended in Yerevan, USSR, on 1 October. Academician Zdenek Snitil, director of the CPCZ's Institute of Marxism-Leninism, delivered a report on the "CPCZ's Historical Experience With Implementation of the Nationality Policy." [Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 2 Oct 80 p 7 AU]

HONECKER, STOPH GREET PRC STATE LEADERS ON ANNIVERSARY

LD011048 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0311 GMT 1 Oct 80

[Text] Berlin, 1 Oct (ADN)--Erich Honecker, chairman of the GDR Council of State, and Willi Stoph, chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers, have sent a telegram of congratulations to the chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress of the People's Republic of China, Ye Jianying, and the premier of the State Council of the PRC, Zhao Ziyang, on the occasion of the 31st anniversary of the founding of the PRC.

The telegram states: "The people of the GDR value the great traditions of the Chinese people in the struggle against imperialism and reaction which led to the victory of the Chinese people's revolution in October 1949. It wishes the Chinese people success in peaceful construction and the raising of the level of prosperity. May relations between the GDR and the People's Republic of China develop in accord with the principles of international law for the benefit of our peoples and the promotion of fruitful international cooperation."

HONECKER GREETS PRESIDENT OF CYPRUS ON ANNIVERSARY

LD011038 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0315 GMT 1 Oct 80

[Text] Berlin, 1 Oct (ADN)--Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and Chairman of the GDR Council of State, has sent a telegram of congratulations to the president of the Republic of Cyprus, Spiros Kiprianou, on the 20th anniversary of the founding of the Republic of Cyprus.

The telegram expresses the conviction that the new stage in relations between the two states and peoples, introduced by President Kiprianou's visit to the GDR, will be beneficial and will contribute to the consolidation of peace, detente and international security. It also stresses that the GDR's solidarity with the just struggle of the people of Cyprus for the safeguarding of their country's independence, sovereignty, territorial integrity and nonaligned status will continue.

HONECKER GREETS NIGERIAN PRESIDENT ON INDEPENDENCE DAY

LD011032 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0308 GMT 1 Oct 80

[Text] Berlin, 1 Oct (ADN)--General Secretary of the SED Central Committee and Chairman of the GDR Council of State Erich Honecker has sent the president of the Republic of Nigeria, Mallam Alhaji Shehu Shagari, most cordial congratulations on the 20th anniversary of his country's independence.

The telegram expresses confidence that the friendly relations and fruitful cooperation between the two states on the basis of joint efforts for peace and disarmament, for the abolition of the remnants of colonialism and against racism and apartheid will deepen further.

SINDERMANN-LED DELEGATION ARRIVES IN ALGIERS 8 OCTOBER

LD081554 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1445 GMT 8 Oct 80

[Text] Algiers, 8 Oct (ADN)--A delegation of the GDR People's Chamber headed by Horst Sindermann, president of the People's Chamber and member of the Politburo of the SED Central Committee and deputy chairman of the Council of State, arrived in Algiers this afternoon on an official friendly visit. The delegation was invited by Rabah Bitat, member of the Politburo of the National Liberation Front and president of the National People's Assembly of the Democratic People's Republic of Algiera.

Horst Sindermann and the People's Chamber deputies in the delegation were cordially welcomed at Algiers International Airport by Rabah Bitat and other Algerian leaders.

Fruitful cooperation marked by a spirit of sincere friendship and antiimperialist solidarity has developed between the GDR and Algeria. This was said to the press by GDR People's Chamber President Horst Sindermann. He expressed the certainty that the visit of the People's Chamber delegation will contribute to further strengthening the all-round comradely cooperation and the further strengthening of friendship between the two states and peoples.

In the afternoon the delegation paid tribute to the memory of former President Houari Boumediene and the martyrs of the Algerian revolution.

The GDR People's Chamber delegation, led by Horst Sindermann, was received for a discussion this evening by Algerian Prime Minister Mohamed Ben Ahmed Abdelghani. During the friendly meeting Abdelghani paid tribute to the good relations between Algeria and the GDR, which go back to the years of Algeria's national liberation struggle. He expressed his conviction that relations will continue to develop dynamically.

Official talks between the people's chamber delegation and a delegation of the Algerian National People's Assembly began in Algiers in the afternoon. The Algerian delegation is headed by National People's Assembly President Rabah Bitat.

LEUSCHNER VIEWS MIDEAST SITUATION, WESTERN POLICY

DW071411 East Berlin Domestic Service in German 1811 GMT 6 Oct 80

[Guenter Leuschner commentary]

[Text] Good evening dear listeners. The situation in the Middle East, the military conflict between Iran and Iraq, continues to belong to the alarming events of this week and these days. The approach of the socialist countries to these matters is probably known, it can be summarized in three points: We believe that war is not a means to solve problems. That pertains also and most of all to such neuralgic points as the Near and Middle East. We are in favor of the two countries solving their disputed problems at the negotiation table. We believe that every interference of others, most of all of the big states can lead only to an aggravation and possible expansion of the hotbed of crises.

It is particularly this third point that is more and more alarming. While the Soviet Union reacts with great reservation, although the conflict is taking place in its close vicinity, one can unfortunately not say the same about the United States. In contradiction to all statements regarding American neutrality, Washington is exploiting the conflict to implement its concept aimed at eliminating stability in that area and at strengthening its own positions there.

The dispatching of a number of espionage planes, negotiations on setting up a common intervention force of several Western allies, the moving of naval units from the Indian Ocean to the immediate vicinity of the hotbed of crises, the demonstratively loud thinking about the possibility of opening the Strait of Hormuz by force, ambiguously unambiguous statements by government spokesmen that neutrality could be postponed if the interests of the allies became involved, all that has nothing to do with restraint or real neutrality.

The concerned reaction of the Indian Government this weekend, strictly rejecting the establishment of an international naval unit at the entry to the Persian Gulf, expresses the dangers of such action.

It cannot be a coincidence after all if such a paper as the Washington POST wrote last week that the American war aims in this conflict do not consist in holding a neutral position between the parties at war. On the contrary, the interests of the United States would be served best by the fall of the current Iranian Government and by the setup of a pro-Western regime in Tehran.

Naturally the Washington government cannot put it that frankly, but its action is a statement as well. And the action is a confirmation of Leonid Brezhnev's words of last Wednesday, when he said at a reception for the Indian president: It is not very likely that merely a tragic misunderstanding has created the conflict between the two peoples at a difficult time for them. No, somebody obviously tries to warm his hands at this conflict.

Somebody will probably also warm his hands at a series of other events in connection with Bologna, Munich and since Friday also Paris. The bloody plotting of these neofascist bomb assassinations indicates not merely the same handwriting but also the same motive. I would not (?believe) the naive utterances of bourgeois media about the alleged senselessness of that mass terrorism. One knows very well about the criminal intention of it. Insecurity is supposed to be created, doubts with regard to the states ability to implement law and order, so that the demand for the strong man will be voiced even louder whose color could be guessed easily. All that has happened before.

Naturally we do not want to call such countries as Italy, France or even the Federal Republic as abysses of neofascism, which some people claim who have closed their eyes to the dangers of rightist extremism for years. But particularly in view of the dead of Paris and Munich one can ask the question why the seed has been carefully ignored that has been growing in past weeks. And why is it particularly in the Federal Republic, which has made its experience in the past, that terrorism has a face only when it is wrongly called leftist? Let us speak frankly: It has to do with anticommunism which has its home not merely in the rightist parties of that country.

And eventually: Is it not perfidiously dirty if some politicians in Bavaria want to hold communism responsible even for the Munich murders? Or maybe that hangs together with the fact that somebody wants to warm his hands at the citizens' feeling of insecurity?

As regards the principles of the Potsdam agreement, the fulfillment of which has been discussed by Erich Honecker this morning, to them belongs also the decisive fight against fascism and all neofascist variants. Erich Honecker said in his speech that the implementation of the principles of the Potsdam agreement have seen to it that war will never again emanate from the territory of our state. He added that unfortunately the same cannot yet be said about the FRG. Its approval of NATO's long-term missile program, of the fatal Brussels missile decision, has complicated the international situation and filled us with concern. That will not at all be improved by the permanent interference of the FRG and particularly its mass media in the internal affairs of the GDR, of the People's Republic of Poland and other socialist countries.

Erich Honecker added that the GDR is linked with our neighbor, the People's Republic of Poland, by a whole system of treaties. He said: We cannot indifferently view the fate of the People's Republic of Poland. The GDR as a friend and ally of the People's Republic of Poland stands forever at the side of the Polish people, which under the leadership of the Polish United Workers Party is about to strengthen the people's front, in contrast to the undermining activity of antisocialist forces financed by foreign countries. We will therefore decidedly counter all attempts of interference with which foreign reactionaries try to exploit the current difficult situation of the People's Republic of Poland for their [words indistinct]. The counterrevolution must know that a border line has been drawn for their sphere of power west of the Elbe and Werra.

Dear listeners, exactly 1 year has passed today since the memorable speech was given by Leonid Brezhnev here in Berlin. You remember. One quarter of a year prior to NATO's intended missile decision, Leonid Brezhnev made an almost dramatic attempt to ward off the entailed dangers. He suggested to reduce one-sidedly the medium-range missiles stationed in the western areas of the USSR, if NATO would not deploy any additional missiles. He said that the Soviet Union would unilaterally reduce its armed forces in the GDR by 20,000 men and 1,000 tanks. This decision was fully implemented, regardless what happened thereafter.

The Berlin speech had the impact of a peaceful bomb, excuse me for that comparison please, it was considered everywhere as the expression of the Soviet Union's will for detente, as something NATO ought to seriously take into consideration. But that was all, the chance was missed.

One must just imagine for a moment how Europe and the world would look today if the West had acted differently at that time. We would have less missiles on our continent instead of more. The Vienna troop reduction negotiations would have escaped their deadlock and maybe a first agreement would have been signed already. The conditions for the Madrid CSCE meeting would have been more positive than they are now. And most of all, no Washington Government would have dared to get the confrontation policy going that is today an intolerable burden not merely for the atmosphere in Europe and the world. We would have had more security and less danger of war.

Naturally such speculation on what would be if something had happened does not get you anywhere in politics. But the time of one year and the opportunities one has missed, at least demonstrates that it was not an error or tragic coincidence which made NATO turn down our offer at that time.

The key for the rejection of the hand that has been stretched out, lies in the events that have happened in the United States since. One wanted to get back to confrontation, one wanted to aggravate the arms race and one had already worked out the plans for the new nuclear war strategy. And, therefore, only therefore, one had turned down the most generous suggestions. Two things do not work together: detente and confrontation.

It seems that in the meantime more and more people in the West realize the real reasons for the wrong Western decisions. That could at least be the beginning of consequences to be drawn. Good evening until you hear me again.

DER SPIEGEL REPORTS ON GDR ENVIRONMENTAL POLLUTION

DW081515 Hamburg DER SPIEGEL in German 6 Oct 79 pp 73-80

[Excerpt] SED ideologists claim that environmental pollution in the GDR is actually "alien to the system." But the plants and combines owned by the people have been polluting the air and water for years--due to the lack of money and out of concern for plan fulfillment, but at the expense of the people. In the meantime, however, the populace has been showing an unwillingness.

When the citizens of Halle/Saale who live close to the cable plants open their windows, a biting vapor sometimes takes their breath away. The factory has once more been venting poisonous gases through its chimneys.

When rain falls in Genthin, Mark Brandenburg, white foam rises from the sewage system. The roofs of the town look as if snow had fallen on them even in summer. The reason for the eternal winter is that the detergent plant emits residuals into the air.

In Thuringia's Saarbach it is colorful the whole year round. The VEB Muenchenbernsdorf carpet factory pours blue, red and green sewage into the small river that flows into Weisse Elster. The East Berlin satirical paper EULENSPIEGEL wrote mockingly that the river has been polluted so much that it should be named Graue Elster.

In contrast to the Federal Republic where capitalist industry has invested about 20 billion in a clean homeland since 1971 under pressure of legislation, the state-owned GDR enterprises have so far not cared about a more sound socialist world--due to lack of money and out of concern for the annual plan which could not be fulfilled otherwise.

Particularly in the south of the GDR, where soft coal and chemical industries are concentrated, the scientists note horrible data every year. The air in Halle or Leipzig is about twice as dirty as in Duesseldorf or Tokyo.

The dirt and smog are mainly produced by soft coal which still supplies about 6 percent of GDR energy and which puts out much more sulfur dioxide, dust and ashes than other primary raw materials. There are too few dams and reservoirs, so that industrial enterprises must use the same water up to five times.

Not only industry produces dirt. So far about 50 percent of GDR households are connected with purification plants. The sewage of the others flows unpurified into the socialist environment, thus deteriorating drinking water supplies.

East German drinking water in some regions contains up to 260 milligrams of nitrate per liter--which is a dangerous amount. According to GDR norms, 40 milligrams per liter are permissible (in West Germany it is still 90 milligrams per liter).

And for good reason: Larger quantities of that salt create chemical reactions in the stomach which can cause a fatal blood disease for babies and cancer for adults.

Alarmed by these high rates, the East Berlin Health Ministry ordered "special supplies" in particularly salty areas where babies get mineral water rations free of charge from the local health office.

Not only the dirty water has consequences for GDR citizens. Physicians have noticed that the children of Bitterfeld, which is very polluted by the chemical combines, compared with children from other Bezirke, show "differences in size and weight" and that girls show "delayed bone development."

A long-term study by the Leipzig Hygienics Institute found that small children are threatened with more health hazards arising from the polluted air of Leipzig than other babies in the east of the republic.

A confidential study by the GDR Health Ministry shows that the average life expectancy in Halle Bezirk is 5 years lower than elsewhere in the GDR.

Far-reaching sanitation programs have been passed (M1.6 billion in the 1973 economy plan). The Halle Bezirk planned, for example, to clean the Saale and Unstrut Rivers. The deputies allotted M300 million for that purpose.

But only little has happened. When the GDR got into an economic bind after the explosion of raw material prices on the world market, the Unity Socialists just scratched the many environment protection projects from their economic plans.

The new slogan of the party says that first of all the plants must make investments to increase production. The growing demands of the people must be satisfied first and goods must be exported for foreign currency. So factories and communities keep polluting air and water as much as ever.

If no agreement exists and if no prestige is involved, the GDR is not fussy. Experts in the Bonn Ministry of the Interior, for example, view the safety measures of the two GDR powerplants near Rheinsberg and Greifswald with suspicion. The Eastern engineers have so far not protected their reactors with an emergency cooling system and an additional steel jacket.

The possible consequences are that in case of a nuclear accident radioactive clouds could pollute not only the GDR but also the area of the Federal Republic.

The potash plants in Thuringia dump an average daily quantity of up to 40,000 tons of brine into Werra River because its absorption wells are full. The Weser and Werra Rivers are nearly dead biologically.

This is also true for other GDR rivers. Heimo Zaenker, deputy chairman of the Erfurt Bezirk Council, at a recent party meeting said that despite all efforts, the Unstrut, Nesse and Helme Rivers are as poisonous as they were before.

The GDR's balance sheet in air pollution control is also modest. Dust emissions between 1976 and 1979 dropped by 42,000 tons, to be sure--yet with a total load of 560,000 tons a year this is but an infinitesimal amount.

No great progress has been made with noise control, either. The specialized journal ARCHITECTURE OF THE GDR complained that city planners hardly abide by legally prescribed norms. All borderline rates have been exceeded.

The responsible people need not be disturbed about it. There is hardly any public discussion. The state economy has different orders of priority. The law on land use [landeskulturgesetz] and six implementation ordinances still leave plenty of leeway for disregard-borderline rates.

Example: Old enterprises are admonished to adapt to the provisions of the law, to be sure; yet no deadline has been set for optimum safety precautions to take effect. Transitional prescriptions supersede regulations.

The lawmakers have kept yet another backdoor open for their comrades. Under the land use law, measures for safeguarding bodies of water, pollution control of the air, and protection against noise must be taken in keeping with "social requirements." In the vernacular this means: Plan fulfillment comes before environmental protection.

Since the installation of a biological purification plant would require production to be halted, the managers of the Buna chemical combine prefer to take their time with this installation. The plant, whose production line includes ferrocyanide, therefore drains immense quantitites of the toxic cvanide into the Saale River--an average of 2.4 tons within a period of 10 days.

In doing so the Buna people jeopardize the health of their fellow citizens, because the Cyanide gases can cause dizziness, headache and asthma; anyone drinking this water risks his life.

Since such a great deal of production zeal disturbed even the GDR's responsible people, the Buna works was fined in the millions.

Even more troubled than the Saale near Halle is the Mulde River near Bitterfeld into which the chemical combine dumps thousands of cubic meters of poisonous waste material from its insecticide production daily. A purification plant would probably be too expensive. It would cost about M300 million.

By GDR standards the neglect of environmental protection has been unusually criticized sharply. The journal FORUM, official organ of the Central Council of the SED youth organization states: "For economic and political necessities it is impossible at the moment to solve comprehensively the discrepancy between the required effectiveness of the national economy and the necessary environmental protection."

Instead of investing to eliminate the damage to the environment, FORUM lamented, some enterprises prefer to pay high fines regularly, which is considerably cheaper.

Often they simply have no other choice. The economists cannot compensate expenditures for environmental protection via prices since prices in the GDR planned economy are fixed for years ahead for the most part.

In a comparative study on environmental protection in the Federal Republic and the GDR, Bonn's Friedrich Ebert Foundation found an "undoubtedly still underdeveloped problem awareness on the part of some of the responsible people" in the other German states.

Still, the realization that something must gradually change is growing over there as well. The Leipzig Synod of the GDR Church Association in September demanded that its superiors "keep an eye" on the problems of "impairment to work places and environment by emissions of noxious matter" in talks with representatives of the state.

In 1977 more than 100 inhabitants of the Wolfen-Nord industrial town in a concerted action inundated the petition office of the Bezirk with complaints about the stink caused by the Bitterfeld chemical combine. Since they could take the molestation no longer, the tenor of the letters said, they would like to get housing assignments elsewhere as soon as possible.

To avoid similar citizen's initiatives after the dreaded Western model in the future the SED leadership early this year set up a "Society for Nature and Environment" which, according to its motto, is to become effective in the implementation of the land use law.

The ulterior motive: The new mass movement is intended to absorb the criticism against shortcomings and to make enterprises and cooperatives more sharply aware of the party's objectives in environmental policy.

Besides, the comrades in East Berlin have invented a comprehensive recycling system under which the people are to deliver all used materials to state collection points, if at all possible. With waste glass, waste paper and scrap metal it is possible to practice a bit more environmental protection but also to reduce the imports of expensive raw materials. Waste products such as scrap metal, ashes, liquid manure, sulphuric matter or chlorine are now slated for intensified reprocessing and reuse as fertilizers, for example. Paper plants have been instructed to produce in the future in such a way that damage to the environment can be prevented from the outset. The hard luck for the GDR is that the technologies required for that purpose are obtainable only in the expensive West.

CPUSA DELEGATION VISITS FOR TALKS WITH LEADERS

LD041102 Budapest MTI in English 0612 GMT 4 Oct 80

[Text] Budapest, 3 Oct (MTI)--The delegation of the Communist Party of the United States of America, (?comprising) Dr James Jackson and Helen Winter, members of the Political Committee and secretaries of the Central Committee, paid a visit to Hungary between September 30 and October 3, at the invitation of the Central Committee of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party.

Janos Kadar, first secretary of the HSWP Central Committee, met with the American party delegation. The guests were received by Karoly Nemeth, member of the HSWP Political Committee and secretary of the CC. Andras Gyenes, secretary of the Committee and head of the foreign affairs department of the CC, also held talks with the delegation.

At the talks, held in a cordial, comradely atmosphere, the representatives of the two parties informed each other on the activity and tasks of the respective parties.

Reviewing the developments of international life the representatives of the two parties emphasized the necessity of blocking imperialist war endeavours, the significance of fight for promoting peace, social progress and international security. Complete identity of views was apparent in the evaluation that the conflicts between countries carrying on anti-imperialist policy in the Near and Middle East, as well as in other areas of the world, endanger the security of the given area and are useful for the endeavors of imperialist powers.

They underlined the importance of the collaboration and joint stand of communist parties, and all peace-loving and progressive forces in the interest of hindering the mounting of the armaments race, the increasing accumulation of nuclear weapons, the regularization of new mass--destructive means. In connection with this the negotiating sides considered taking a determined stand against the false and anti-humane doctrine on restricted nuclear war, revealing its dangerousness before international public opinion. Specially important, the representatives of both parties consider taking effective steps, on the basis of the principle of equal security, in the interests of stopping the armaments race, of promoting true disarmament, to be compellingly necessary. It is indispensable from the point of view of the future international detente and peace that the SALT-II agreement be ratified as soon as possible.

The representatives of the two parties emphasized the importance of strengthening the internationalist solidarity and cooperation of communist and labour parties in the interests of realizing the common aims of the international communist and labor movement. They strengthened their readiness for further developing the relations between the communist parties of the HSWP and the Communist Party of the United States of America, in the spirit of proletarian internationalism.

ISRAELI CP DELEGATION VISIT, TALKS REPORTED

LD021256 Budapest MTI in English 1043 GMT 2 Oct 80

[Text] Budapest, 1 Oct (MTI)--A delegation of the Israeli Communist Party paid a visit to Hungary between September 22 and October 1 at the invitation of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party Central Committee. It was led by Benjamin Gonen, member of the Political Committee, and comprised Saliba Khamis, member of the Central Committee Secretariat, and Mariam Galili, member of the Central Supervisory Committee.

The delegation was received by Lajos Mehes, member of the HSWP Political Committee and First secretary of the Budapest Party Committee. Having talks with them were Janos Berecz and Antal Kovacs, members and department heads of the HSWP Central Committee.

During the discussions marked by a cordial, comradely atmosphere, the parties reviewed topical world affairs and timely questions of the international communist movement too. They stressed: Their parties hold identical views as to the separate accord of Camp David which serves not the cause of peace but led to the conservation of the crisis and the escalation of tensions. The way to create a genuine and just peace leads through the stoppage of Israeli aggression, including the current one against Lebanon, the return of the territories occupied by Israel in 1967 to the Arab peoples, the recognition and enforcement of the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people, including that to independent statehood, and the guaranteeing of security and peaceful life for every state in the Middle East, Israel included. They expressed the conviction that peace will be lasting and just only if created with the involvement of all sides concerned, reads the communique issued on the visit.

The representatives of the two fraternal parties gave voice to their worry over the armed clash between Iran and Iraq. The conflict of the two states pursuing so far an anti-imperialist policy, causes grave damage to our peoples, jeopardizes the security of the region and favours the ambitions of the imperialist powers.

The HSWP and the Israeli Communist Party reject the policy of nuclear blackmail and support every initiative which genuinely helps brake the arms race imposing heavy economic burdens on the peoples of the world and imperiling peace and security in Europe and worldwide as well as the existence and future of mankind. Likewise, they welcome all moves aimed at strengthening mutual trust and good relationship among states with different social systems. They deem especially positive the trust-promoting moves and proposals which the Soviet Union made to advance the process of detente, reduce military confrontation and further the cause of disarmament.

The two parties attach prime importance to that the communist and workers' parties intensify their internationalist cooperation and solidarity for the sake of achieving their national and common goals.

The delegation of the Israeli Communist Party left Budapest on Wednesday.

LEADERS, ORGANIZATIONS SEND GDR NATIONAL DAY GREETINGS

LD062140 Budapest MTI in English 1730 GMT 6 Oct 80

[Text] Budapest, 6 Oct (MTI)--Janos Kadar, Pal Losonczi and Gyorgy Lazar have sent a greetings message to Erich Honecker and Willi Stoph on the national day of the German Democratic Republic. In their message to the general secretary of the German Socialist Unity party and the prime minister of the GDR, the Hungarian leaders conveyed their cordial and comradely greetings and sincere good wishes on the 31st anniversary of the foundation of the GDR. It emphasizes:

"The Hungarian people look with sincere appreciation at the outstanding achievements recorded by the workers of the German Democratic Republic in building developed socialist society under the leadership of the German Socialist Unity Party.

"We highly evaluate that, as a member of the socialist countries' community, the German Democratic Republic is making significant contribution to the consolidation of peace and security of our continent, as well as to the struggle for the cause of socialism, national freedom and social progress.

"It is a matter of joy for us that in harmony with the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism, the multifarious cooperation between our parties and our countries is dynamically developing for the good of our peoples, socialism and peace.

"On the occasion of your country's national day, we sincerely wish further successes to you and to the people of the German Democratic Republic in building developed socialist society and in prospering your homeland."

On the occasion, Antal Apro, president of the Hungarian National Assembly, has addressed a greetings message to Horst Sindermann, president of the GDR People's Chamber. The National Council of the Hungarian Patriotic People's Front, the Presidium of the Central Council of Hungarian trade unions, the Central Committee of the Hungarian Communist Youth Union, have sent similar messages to their partner organizatins in the GDR.

ACZEL ADDRESSES ART WORKERS TRADE UNION CONGRESS

LD081116 Budapest MTI in English 1022 GMT 8 Oct 80

[Text] Budapest, 7 Oct (MTI)--The 9th congress of the Association of Hungarian Art Workers' trade unions continued work in Budapest on Tuesday with debate over the central leadership's report.

The congress was addressed by Gyorgy Aczel, member of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party Political Committee and deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, who emphasized inter alia: The need for improving quality is in the foreground not only for industrial activities, but also in the sphere of culture including the arts. Artists can and should address the widest possible masses in a style comprehensible for all. They should delineate faithfully on a high standard the reality of today which is multifarious and rich in values as well as full of complicated contradictions. Nobody can have the right to criticism alone--to depict the bad and the incorrect only from one side.

Gyorgy Aczel pointed out: Culture and arts have an indispensable role in the realization of tasks before society.

At every workshop of art an assessment should be made as to what can be done to enrich man's personality. There is invariable need for support to really valuable culture, but in future a firmer and more differentiated distinction should be made between the valuable and the cheap, between amateurish and artistically well-composed, talented works, said Gyorgy Aczel.

In all 32 delegates spoke during the debate on the report presented by the leadership. Many of them took a stand for the openness of art life and for a frank and constructive discussion of professional problems and divergent interests if any. They called for active participation by an ever bigger section of artists in public life.

The congress concluded work with the election of new central leadership and office-bearers.

KADAR ARRIVES IN GYOR FOR TOUR OF ENTERPRISES

LD082332 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1830 GMT 8 Oct 80

[Text] Janos Kadar, first secretary of the MSZMP Central Committee, arrived this evening in Gyor to gain first-hand impressions of the country's life and activity of the local workers' collectives. Janos Kadar was accompanied on his trip by Imre Gyori, Central Committee department chief. On their arrival the guests were welcomed with warm affection by the hosts, Bela Hari, first secretary of the country Gyor-Sopron party committee, and Ferenc Lombos, chairman of the country council. According to the program, the first secretary of the Central Committee will meet members of the country party, the executive and committees on Thursday and will visit the Raba Hungarian wagon and machine factory as well as the Graboplasz cotton mill and artificial leather factory.

BRIEFS

NEW AMBASSADOR TO SWEDEN--Carl Gustaf XVI, the King of Sweden, has received Dr Laszlo Nagy, new ambassador of the Hungarian People's Republic, who presented his credentials. [Text] [Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 27 Sep 80 p 8 AU]

SEJM BEGINS SESSION; MINISTERIAL CHANGES ANNOUNCED

Report on Agenda

LD081312 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1105 GMT 8 Oct 80

[Excerpts] A plenary session of the Sejm began at 1000 in Warsaw. The deliberations were opened by Vice Marshal Andrzej Werblan. The agenda is extensive: The items on today's agenda deal with important matters regarding the political system and also with socioeconomic issues. The Sejm began with the first item on the agenda. The platform was given to deputy Sylwester Zawadzki who presented the deputies' draft statutes on amending the Constitution of the Polish People's Republic and on the Supreme Chamber of Control [NIK] and also presented proposals on amendments to the statutes of the Sejm resulting from the fundamental changes in the position of the NIK within the country's political system. Deputy Sylwester Zawadzki said at the beginning:

[Begin Zawadzki recording] The concept of making the NIK directly subordinate to the Sejm--a concept which forms the basis of all the three acts being submitted today--is not new. It is not only not, but in the history of Polish parliamentary life it has a long-standing tradition. The idea of state control, independent of the government and subordinate to the Sejm, was also a dominant idea during the period of People's Poland. Only the short period of the Ministry of State Control in the 1952-57 period and the 1976-80 period of NIK, which was transformed into an organ of the administration and directly subordinate to the chairman of the Council of Ministers, formed a departure from this tradition--a departure which in both cases was the result of pressure from a technocratic-bureaucratic tendency.

Hence it is no coincidence that these two periods went down in our history as periods of distortions of socialism which in the sphere of our political system was connected first and foremost with a lowering of the standing of the Sejm, a weakening of the control over the implementation of the socioeconomic plan and of the budget, and as a result meant that less concern was shown for satisfying the daily needs of working people.

Furthermore, typical for the 1976-80 period was the spreading of manifestations of bad management, of excesses and embezzlement as a result of the general weakening of control over the economy. Making generalizations about phenomena of this type and blaming the entire state and economic administration for them would be incorrect. However, one cannot view them as being sporadic phenomena. Hence the need, which was emphasized so strongly at the Sixth Plenum of the PZPR Central Committee, to oppose every case of dishonesty and excess, acquires special importance. So everything points to the fact that state and public control in our country is becoming increasingly important.

The amendment being proposed today on making the NIK subordinate to the Sejm does not stem, therefore, only from love for tradition, nor does it stem exclusively from theoretical considerations which propose the need for independence between what controls and what is controlled. It is also based on experience of many years standing which makes it possible to establish both the political and social consequences of implementing, or abandoning in certain periods, definite institutionalized guarantees in the political and economic system of socialism. Thus the matter of the position the NIK occupies in the political system is not an abstract matter of a purely doctrinaire nature, but is a matter of great political, economic and social importance.

The amendments being proposed today on the position of the NIK in the political system hasten the achievement of three goals: first, raising the standing of the Sejm; second, raising the standing of state control and increasing its effectiveness; and third, strengthening the entire system of state and public control. [end recording]

After the speech by Deputy Sylwester Zawadzki, discussions began on the deputies' drafts: the statute on amending the Constitution of the Polish People's Republic, the statute on the NIK and the resolution on amending the statute of the Sejm.

Further items on the agenda are: the appointment of the NIK chairman, a report by the government on an initial draft of the national socioeconomic plan for 1981, changes in the composition of the Council of State and of the Council of Ministers, a report by the Commission for Legislative Work regarding the draft statute submitted by the Council of State on amending the statute on the trade unions in the part dealing with the registration of trade unions. The person delivering the report will be deputy (Witold Zakrzewski).

It must be explained right here and now that this item on the agenda has nothing to do with the future statute on trade unions the need for which is generally accepted today. This is merely a question of sanctioning the resolution of the Council of State concerning the registration of the new trade unions which are coming into being. With this end in mind, the Council of State has submitted draft amendments adding the following statements to the statute of 1949 hitherto in force: A trade union or a regional association of trade unions also attains legal status as soon as the Warsaw Voivodship Court carries out the registration; the Council of State defines the principles and procedure of the registration which is carried out.

So as you can see the registration of the new trade union is thereby to be sanctioned in statute form.

[Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish at 1030 GMT on 8 October, in a shorter report on the opening of the Sejm session and the agenda, adds that "other items on the agenda also include: a report by the Commission for Mandates and Regulations on the motion put forward by the prosecutor general of the Polish People's Republic regarding the Sejm approving the court trial of Deputy Maciej Szczepanski on criminal charges; question time for the deputies; and changes in the composition of Sejm commissions."]

Kisiel Speech

LD082140 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1815 GMT 8 Oct 80

[Speech by Henryk Kisiel chairman of the Council of Ministers Planning Commission and deputy premier, at 8 October session of the Sejm in Warsaw--recorded]

[Text] Citizen speaker, esteemed House:

In our experience so far, problems of the national plan of social and economic measures for the following year have been discussed in the House after the government submitted a detailed draft of the plan. Consequently, the debate was concerned with an already well-formed concept of the plan, which fact, naturally determined to a considerable extent the character of the discussion and the extent of changes that could have been introduced--as a result of this discussion--to the draft submitted by the government. Summing up the experience of the Sejm of the seventh convocation, the commission on the economic plan, budget and finance and other commissions of the Sejm have expressed postulates that the government should provide the deputies with earlier and broader information about the key problems of the draft plan under preparation, thus enabling them to take part in the creation of its concept.

Meeting this postulate the government has submitted to the House written information concerning the directions and key problems of the work on the national socioeconomic plan for 1981. This draft is based on the work carried out so far on the plan within the planning commission of the Council of Ministers, and on the decisions adopted by the Council of Ministers in September after the council examined the results of this initial work. With reference to this document it is intended to present certain key issues with regard to which the stand taken by the house will provide the basis for the further work of the government.

From the first days of September, as I have already mentioned, we started work on the 1981 plan, following in this the endeavor to restore the priority status of social objectives and to restrain growth in the obvious disproportions and lack of balance which has maifested itself with increased intensity in our national economy in recent years. The work on the 1981 plan is the more difficult because we are now facing a particularly unfavorable economic situation and many threatening factors which may appear even before the end of this year.

For some years now we have experienced a growing imbalance of the market, which has been reflected in an increasing deficit in the supply of a number of commodities, and difficulties in meeting the demand for certain types of services. For the first time in our experience the monetary balance of the population's income and expenditure envisaged in the plan for 1980, the current year, has in fact not been achieved and has shown a fairly considerable deficit on the side of commodities. Considerable difficulties have been caused and are still being caused by the foreign debts which have been growing for many years. The current repayments of credits and interest absorb the overwhelming proportion of revenue obtained from exports and this, in its turn, hampers our ability to make the necessary purchase of imports and leads to periodical difficulties in effecting the payments.

The investment situation is shaping up in a very unsatisfactory way. In the last few years our investments have been excessive compared with our material and performance capabilities. This has caused too great a lengthening of the period of implementing investment projects, as well as a situation in which a considerable part of national income has been frozen--occasionally for a fairly lengthy period. The structure of in-progress investment has been, and still is, incorrect; this structure has covered too few ventures aimed at developing the production of foodstuffs and consumer goods, and too many projects in the field of industries producing means of capital.

This state of imbalance in the national economy, which has been growing for several years, was exacerbated by the reduced rate of production in the most recent period. In August labor productivity in industry declined by 9 percent on average, compared with last year's level, and in September--by more then 6 percent. In August, the lowest level of labor productivity manifested itself in the enterprises of the department of heavy agricultural machinery: about 78 percent of last year's figure. In the engineering industry the level of labor productivity reached 88 percent of last year's figure. In September the productivity of labor was lowest in mining: about 89 percent and in the engineering industry: about 96 percent. This has caused a situation at this time in which the deficit in production amounts to over 50 billion. There has also occurred a weakening in coproduction arrangements.

The disturbed rhythm of and reduction in production has been caused by an imbalance in the current year's plan. Unfortunately, the disturbance of this production rhythm has been contributed to also by the latest work stoppages at enterprises, which, in my opinion are unjustified as the fundamental postulates of the workers are being dealt with by the government in a consistent manner. They add to our common difficulties. Shortages of goods on the market are particularly sharply felt by the population. From the beinning of this year the phenomenon of a clearly greater growth in the monetary income of the population in comparison with the supply of goods has manifested itself. It is estimated that in the current quarter the deficit of goods and services could amount to as much as about 750 billion.

Following supplementary agreements with the Soviet Union and with certain other socialist countries which have come to our assistance in solving our present difficulties, we will receive in the final quarter of this year, on the basis of credits, supplementary deliveries, especially foodstuffs.

These deliveries, in addition to 600,000 tons of cereals, cover also certain amounts of rice, butter, poultry meat, tomato puree, fresh vegetables and fruit, as well as various tinned goods. We will also obtain from those countries supplementary deliveries of certain industrial goods and raw materials for production, such as cotton and apatite ore. At the same time the government has taken measures aimed at increasing the supply of a number of prime consumer commodities from domestic sources in an effort to ensure their uninterrupted availability on the market. Among them are flour, groats, macaroni, vegetable fats and other goods.

Despite the difficult situation regarding coal extraction, the government has also decided to increase this year the supply of coal to the population by about 1 million tons. Possibilities are being explored for supplying farm machinery and equipment to the value of approximately Z4 billion before the end of this year. This is in addition to the farm equipment valued at approximately Z6 billion which the government placed at the disposal of the minister of agriculture in September.

Additional currency resources have also been earmarked for import from capitalist countries of 50,000 tons of meat, certain consumer goods, as well as raw materials for the production of market commodities.

Thus the government is making efforts aimed at implementing its obligations to the signed agreements with the striking personnel and at balancing the additional income of the population by means of supplying market commodities from additional home production and imports. However, these efforts have so far been inadequately supported by a rise in the production activity in industry, despite the fact that during the signing of the agreements it was emphasized that the condition for the implementation of these agreements would be better and more productive work. Therefore, any further possibilities for alleviating the difficulties on the market depend on initiatives, and the involvement and contribution of personnel at enterprises producing for the domestic market, as well as on an increase in the supply of various services required by the population.

A difficult element of the market situation, and this has to be said openly, will be the supply of foodstuffs, including such basic goods as meat, butter and sugar. This is connected with this year's particularly unfavorable farm production results caused by both the unfavorable weather conditions and the inadequate supply in recent years of the means of production to agriculture. Despite the high level of the supplementary import of cereals it is difficult to maintain the present output of animal husbandry and the purchases of livestock are running at a lower level than we have planned, a fact which has been clearly demonstrated in recent months. In view of this, and in accordance with the postulates which have been put forward for some time now, work has been started within the government on proposals for rationing meat. These proposals will be presented before the end of this year for broad discussion and approval by the nation.

In the final quarter there may also occur an intensification of certain difficulties in the supply of raw materials to production enterprises. There is a particularly great danger in connection with the growing and considerable coal extraction shortcomings. It is estimated that the deficit in coal mining will amount to several million tons in comparison with the plan stipulations. In this connection, as early as in September, the government made initial decisions concerning the correction of the balance of coal for the final quarter of 1980. Depending on the final extent of this deficit the shortcomings may affect industrial production.

In this situation it is imperative to have maximum thrift throughout the economy in the consumption of fuels and energy, but of decisive importance will be the mining industry's maximum efforts aimed at a better implementation of the coal extraction plan this year.

The obstacles to reaching this year's targets in various branches of the processing industry result also from difficulties concerning the current financing of supply and coproduction imports, as well as from the present shortfalls in the production of a number of basic raw materials and other materials such as the following: steel rolled goods, copper, zinc, lead, aluminium, nitrogen fertilizers, plastics and cement. The reduction of these deficits and the rational exploitation of the material resources, restricted in the relation to the plan, is the subject of the government's constant concern, as is the streamlining and stepping-up of discipline in coproduction links.

In September a special decision was adopted in this connection which determines the concrete targets and the recommendations in this field. I refer here to coproduction ties. Irrespective of the undertakings embarked upon centrally it is imperative to have a more vigorous action on the party of the entire economy in order to obtain a maximum rational exploitation of the available raw material resources and a stepped-up collection and exploitation of secondary raw material.

The overcoming of all these growing threats is becoming the most important and urgent issue today, both in order to alleviate the economic situation this year and to shape a well-balanced plan for 1981 which would ensure the implementation of the major social targets and the start of the process of eliminating the development disproportions in the national economy.

The government recognizes the need to protect the attained living standards as a supreme social objective of the plan for next year, and in particular the level of consumption out of personal income. The implementation of this objective is not a simple matter today and requires consistent and coordinated actions in many spheres.

The government has already embarked on such actions. As the citizens and deputies realize, the government has decided to implement a general pay raise in the socialized economy. For the vast majority of employees of our economy the increase came into force this month, and is supposed to be generally concluded in January 1981. At the same time, there is an increase of many kinds of cash social emoluments, and in particular pensions from the so-called "old portfolio." In addition, the prices of meat and its products have been frozen. Control of price fluctuations of many consumer goods of universal use has been stepped up.

The real value of the raises that are being implemented--and their social value--will depend on to what degree we shall be able to ensure for 1981, and then in the course of its implementation, a balance between the additional flow of money and the appropriately increased supplies of goods and services. This becomes the central, and at the same time an exceptionally difficult, task for the plan.

The seriousness of the difficulties of this task results from two main causes: the current insufficient level of production of market goods by industry, and the exceptionally severe collapse of agricultural production this year.

We estimate that in the best case the increase in the supply of goods and services in 1981 will be able to increase the consumption of personal incomes of the population in stable prices by about 25 billion zlotys, that is, about 2 percent. [sentence as heard] Current estimates, however, forecast the possibility in 1981 of increasing supplies of goods to the market by about 60 billion, and the value of services for the population by about 15 million.

These figures are far from satisfactory. Thus it is necessary that every ministry, every amalgamation, every enterprise should search for further possibilities to increase market production and services for the population.

On the social scale, we will be aiming at implementing the fundamental task, which is safeguarding the achieved standard of living, especially of poorer families. In the generally much more difficult situation, this may mean that the groups earning more will have to relinquish something.

Taking into consideration the decisions about wage and social payment raises--which were made to implement the agreements--and also the rise in some procurement prices, it is estimated that in 1981 the increase in incomes will amount to about 12 percent.

Thus, a valuable element in the discussion in this house would be to consider rational ways of action, ways which would reflect the feelings of the population, which would lead to overcoming the existing gap between the purchasing power and supplies of goods and services.

Among social goals the government gives a high status to the development of housing construction. In recent years, the implementation of the house construction program was unsatisfactory, and there was also the practice of extending the dates for taking over new apartments to minimize the scale of the delays.

This year, apartments completed and handed over for use under the tasks for 1979, are estimated to be 40,000-60,000, in other words about 15-20 percent of the program for the whole year. Right now the thing is to not only break with this dishonest practice but also to embark on work aimed at a more effective exploitation of existing house-production factories, to abandon their excessive expansion in favor of wider application of other production technologies [as heard], and to pay much more attention than hitherto not only to the quantity of these houses but also to the quality of housing construction and to the integrated nature of building new housing estates--a fact that is important for the living conditions of their inhabitants.

Thus, we are proposing initially that the housing construction program for 1981 will be defined at a level which ties up with the real implementation of tasks in the current year. This will create conditions which promote a qualitative improvement in the houses handed over for use. With the aim of possibly achieving greater results it is proposed to define in the plan a reserve fund of financial resources and material [rzeczowy] resources for housing construction. This reserve fund would be administered throughout the year for the benefit of those voivodships where real possibilities arise for increasing the performance in the construction of housing. The government also intends to support more strongly than before, and above all more effectively, individual housing construction ensuring, in particular, that it receives a considerably better than hitherto supply of materials and inflow of bank credits on appropriately favorable terms.

Recognizing the postulates of the working people which are being put forward on a wide scale, the government will increase in 1981 the amount of free time by introducing a 5-day work week. However, the achievement of this goal requires careful preparations and the introduction of new forms of organizing labor which have hitherto been unheard of, particularly in branches and sectors of the extraction industries and also in other industries where there is much shift work. The need to find new forms of organizing labor is also strong in those factories at which--in accordance with the agreements concluded, the four-brigade system of work will be abandoned. So the thing is that despite the introduction of changes in working time the level of production to date should be maintained, especially in coal and copper mining where a reduction in extraction would have far-reaching negative consequences for many branches of industry and sectors of the economy and also for our export capabilities.

We estimate that technical-organization possibilities exist for fully--and this would be the optimum--or almost fully offsetting the consequences of changes in working time which have been introduced on condition that appropriate solutions are found making it possible to link the justified postulates of the work forces with the maintenance of the achieved level of production. Thus, intensive work must be undertaken, parallel to work being done on the plan, to define and coordinate such solutions and to prepare the ground for their efficient introduction already at the start of 1981.

To a large extent this will depend on the level of tasks which can be accepted in the plan for the year, not only in the sphere of material production but also in the sphere of satisfying social needs.

The implementation of social needs of the 1981 plan will depend in a fundamental way on increased material production, on the increase of its effectiveness and on the correct construction of the plan, its reality and its internal balance.

Among the tasks in the sphere of production, special status will be given to the program of developing agricultural production and the whole foodstuffs economy--which is closely linked with the important problem of the standard of living and the feeding of the nation. Its implementation calls for an increase in investment expenditure in favor of the foodstuffs economy, increasing the supplies of means of production to agriculture, and the development of the foodstuffs industry's potential.

In the implementation of this program, it is not only the agricultural workers that should participate but the whole nation, and especially employees of the branches and echelons of the economy which produce means for agricultural production and which offer services for agriculture, and also those which process agricultural products.

At the sixth plenum of the PZPR Central Committee we strongly and clearly confirmed the principle of the durability and stability of husbandry by every farmer on his land. A durable husbandry is one aimed at continuous, long-range improvement of production and economic effects, at increasing the range of products. The government's intention is to create material conditions which favor such husbandry by individual farmers, by agricultural production cooperatives and by state farms.

We shall particularly aim at ensuring the profitability of production and to influence its structure through economic means. The government provides for the raising, during the first quarter of 1981, of prices for milk and beef. But units of socialized agriculture should cooperate more actively than hitherto in improving the effectiveness of production and should make more rational use of the means of production in their possession.

In our work on the plan for 1981 we are paying particular attention to the problem of increasing the supply of means of production to agriculture. We foresee increased supplies of mineral fertilizers by about 10 kilograms per hectare, and deliveries of concentrated fodder will next year amount to 8.7 million tons.

The government will seek to achieve the supply to the countryside of farm machinery, spare parts, building materials and fuel. At the same time, in distributing these commodities, we intend to be guided above all by the contribution made toward the provision of foodstuffs for the nation and the efficiency of utilizing the means of production. It is necessary to streamline the procedure of supplying the means of farm production. Where the supply of these means does not adequately meet the demand, it is necessary to effect distribution under the strictest public control and with the participation of the elements of rural self-government.

Much attention, both in the central plan for 1981 and in the plans of economic elements, will have to be paid to efficient use of farm produce from this year's crops which are relatively low. This is particularly true in the case of those items of farm produce whose reduced supply may lead to difficulties in supplying foodstuffs to the market. A rational management of the available resources can attenuate the extent of the difficulties encountered.

An important direction of action aimed at reducing tensions and better balancing the whole plan should lie in halting the implementation of a number of the biggest investment projects with the outlay of huge capital sums and long periods of execution, as well as a reduction in the volume of investment expenditure in 1981 by about Z100 billion. The government has already begun a review of big investment projects and will soon decide which of them will be halted and, in some cases limited--always, however, on the basis of economic estimates. What is at stake here is not only a reduction in the disproportions between expenditure on wages and supply of commodities available; but also the creation of opportunities for concentrating the performance potential on investment projects capable of effecting--as soon as possible--an attenuation of difficulties in providing market supplies and in making payments, and in addition, the achievement of the capacity for shifting a greater amount of building materials to the rural market and to individual house building.

The main task in industry in 1981 should be the best possible utilization of industrial output potential. The possibilities of increasing industrial output will greatly depend on the capacity to supply raw material and other materials and coproduction elements from home resources and from imports. We are assured, on the basis of the mutual supply system, of deliveries of many raw and other materials which we need, from fraternal socialist countries--and particularly from the Soviet Union--on the levels determined in long-term contracts. Deliveries of raw materials from capitalist countries in 1981 will depend on our situation regarding payments, upon which the results of our foreign trade in the current year will, above all, make an impact. They will also depend on the progress in stabilizing our economy, which will decide the ability of our national economy to obtain new credits. The government will make every effort to ensure the import of indispensable raw materials and a better utilization of the available production potentials, for the purpose of providing the supply of raw materials from home resources. It is particularly important to ensure the necessary level of their output within those fields of industry in which the working time and the organization of work will be altered.

If the program is solved during the work of the plan, and if thanks to this we are able to define in the plan for next year a level of coal extraction above 200 million tons, production of copper of about 400,000 tons, and production of a number of products at the level that would not be lower but a little higher than this year--then, with the simultaneous successful solution of the wages problems and of credits, we shall be able to accept a plan for next year characterized by an increase in industrial production of 3-4 percent, and an increase in national income of 1-1.5 percent, an increase in consumption of about 2 percent, and also an increase in the goods turnover in foreign trade by more than Z2 billion, in foreign currency compared with this year, and in our turnover with capitalist countries we will achieve surplus.

The preliminary provisions of this concept of the plan have been characterized in the information handed to deputies. We also presented the conditions under which it could be implemented, and elements so far not solved but calling for further intensive work.

But if next year we are unable to ensure the necessary amount of coal extraction and the production of other raw materials, or if we are unable to achieve imperative imports of raw materials, then it could happen that we will have to accept a lower level of production tasks in the 1981 plan than in 1980, with all the consequences this will bring to the created national income and the implementation of social goals.

It is obvious that we must jointly and firmly oppose such an eventuality. That is why we must particularly strongly aim at obtaining reasonably good supplies of raw materials, and also at an ever more rational and effective use--in every enterprise--of every gram of raw and other materials.

We rely on the work forces of industrial enterprises, in the course of preparing their plans for 1981, to penetratingly examine all possibilities for increasing market production and its better adaptation to needs, and also the possibilities of increasing production for export and the production of raw and other materials for home production.

At the same time, the implementation of these production initiatives will, after all, constitute an exceedingly important aspect for the economic reform now in preparation which will increase the independence of enterprises, as well as their civic responsibility for production and economic results.

May it please the house, the preliminary provisions of the 1981 plan, presented here by me, constitute the results of intensive work by the government aimed at enlivening our economy and meeting the new demands. I want to stress once again that the working out of this plan is not easy, because the economic situation of the country is very difficult. Achieving the aims will call for a tremendous effort by the whole national economy, by all the working people.

That is why the government is intensively continuing the work aimed at shaping an internally united and balanced concept of the plan for next year. But here, however, there is a dilemma: Would it be better to accept for 1981 a lower plan unburdened by a great risk, or should we take the risk and thus get the chance to enliven the rate of production and the development of the whole economy?

At the moment, this dilemma is a difficult one. Much will depend on the results which we shall be able to achieve in the final months of this year, and especially on the restoration and maintenance of production activity throughout the national economy, and obtaining a real improvement in the effectiveness of management throughout the whole range of material production. Because, if instead of a good production rhythm, strikes and work stoppages recur, this would threaten the disorganization of our country's economic life which would be difficult to control.

Without rhythmical implementation of production tasks already this year, right now, without economic, rational husbandry in all echelons and at all levels, it will not be possible to construct a plan for 1981 which would create the chances for further economic development and the safeguarding of the standard of living for the vast majority of the nation.

Such are the objective demands of the current economic situation.

At the sixth plenum of the PZPR Central Committee, much attention was devoted to the causes of this situation--both those independent of us, as well as those primarily resulting from the mistakes made.

But at present the most important task is taking action to get out of this economic impasse. But to get out and on to the straight road leading to further development calls for intensified and wisely directed work by the whole nation. That is why we attach great importance to having as soon as possible, throughout the economy, an atmosphere of honest, productive work. That is why we attach so much importance to the 1981 plan, which will guide all of us in our work in 1981, being the product of lesser or greater decisions by the government and by economic administration. But we want it to be the achievement of the thoughts and solicitude of the broad masses of our nation; we want it to be the joint plan of producers and consumers.

And that is why we decidedly want to make planning in our country a national process. We want to ensure in the plan the real and not simply the formal participation of workers' self-governments and of trade unions. We want the work on the plan to be widely based on the proposals and opinions of the citizens of Poland.

With this intention, we are now submitting the preliminary provisions and problems of the plan for discussion in the house, counting on the fact that the house's stand toward the complex problems in the current economic situation and its prospects for 1981 will become a factor in jointly producing the concept of the 1981 plan, as well as a factor in unifying the working people of our country around the common cause: the earliest possible extrication from the difficulties in which our socialist homeland has found itself.

Pinkowski Address

LD090257 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 2105 GMT 8 Oct 80

[Speech by Premier Jozef Pinkowski at 8 October Sejm session in Warsaw; recorded--intercepted in progress]

[Text] Citizen speaker, esteemed Chamber: I intended to speak in today's debate, first of all, to propose the changes in the composition in the Council of Ministers. Before I tackle this problem I would like, however, to speak on a new issues related to the agenda of the debate and reply to some of the questions and suggestions addressed to myself. At today's session the Sejm passed a law restoring to itself direct supervision over the Supreme Chamber of Control [NIK]. The government warmly welcomes this constitutional act which is of great importance. We regard it as an essential step on the path toward renewal of our social and economic life and toward restoration of proper status to the institutions of socialist democracy. This decision proves that, entering upon the path of implementation of the decisions of the Sixth Plenum of the PZPR Central Committee, we have begun a practical creation of institutional guarantees against errors and distortions in the functioning of the economy and the state. The reinforcement of the role of the Sejm and of its controlling function is one of the most important guarantees of adherence to law and order in our country as well as of the development of democracy in accordance with the principles which constitute the foundations of the people's state. The law which has been adopted today is linked with the hope that the NIK, uniting its actions to those of all the organs of public control, will increase the effectiveness of public supervision over the activities of the state and economic administration. An important factor of developing and widening public control should be found in the development of various forms of self-government. We should carefully listen to the views of the house with regard to the activities of the government and to the conditions of the state and national economy. We should draw relevant conclusions from them and correct our action as we go along.

We take upon ourselves the obligation to examine carefully and to react promptly and effectively to the opinions and proposals voiced and offered to the Sejm from the entire nation. The government will, on its part, strengthen and improve the forms of financial and ministerial control. We do not intend to multiply the quantity of controls: We are interested in improving the quality of control and its effectiveness.

Esteemed Chamber, a month ago I submitted, on behalf of the government, a program of undertakings and actions which were aimed, above all, at improving the living conditions of the working people, at the implementation of the accords achieved with the strike committees of the Baltic coast and of Silesia and at tackling and solving the most urgent and pressing social and economic problems. Citizen deputies have supported this program during the debate while at the same time voicing a number of critical remarks and constructive suggestions. I would like to inform the house about the work carried out by the government during this brief, and yet so difficult period. With particular scrupulousness we are fulfilling the obligations which the government has shouldered within the framework of the agreed social contract. Here I would like to reaffirm again the determined will of the government to carry out these obligations in a consistent manner and within the agreed time limits. Meeting half way the demands put forward by the personnel, the government has decided to speed up the implementation of the plan for the general wage increases. In accordance with the original agreements, the introduction of the wage increases was to have been concluded in June 1981. We have decided, however, to effect them by the end of January 1981. Accordingly, by the end of October 1980 some 10 million people employed in all the basic sections of the socialized economy will be covered by the increases.

The remaining groups of employees, numbering 2 million people, will receive raises in the next few months. This applies among others to Post Office employees and telecommunications workers, employees of state enterprises and agricultural services, foreign trade enterprises, cultural and educational agencies, research facilities, employees of finance and insurance institutions as well as of the administration and justice departments.

May it please the House, this is an unprecedented wage increase, implemented universally and encompassing all employees within such a short period of time. The government wants to act in an honest and responsible way. That is why I would like to state that, carrying out pay increases on such a large scale, we wanted to meet to the highest possible degree the demands of the workers.

Here we are entitled to take into consideration social premises which compel us to reckon not only with current economic possibilities, the state of which does not provide at the moment an adequate cover in goods for increased incomes, but also to count on the increase of workers' initiative, thrift, increased production and productivity. We have simply counted on, and I think we have grounds for it, being able through joint effort of the entire community to intensify our economy and insure genuine progress in this field, and we continue to do so. The most important guarantee of renewal and improvement of living conditions--and a great deal has been said on the subject during today's debate--is livening up our economy and increasing its productivity. This can be achieved only through better work, in every work establishment and on every farm, and better organized work by the economic administration and state administration at all levels.

A further multiplication of pay demands--unfortunately we still have to deal with this--will not improve the situation, but will only complicate it. Now we must together seek funds to meet the increased cash incomes of the population. The government is striving to create conditions for such work. This calls for the participation of all working people. Disruptions in the work of some factories have adverse effects on the results of others. These disruptions are all the more acute since our economy has unfortunately been seriously upset at the outcome of errors in socioeconomic policies, planning and management.

We express the conviction that the speeding up of the implementation of pay agreements will be conducive throughout the country to restoring a normal rhythm of work and to increasing production as the main source for an improvement of the market situation which concerns all of us. Let us ask all workers for this. By adopting concrete decisions we have decided that 1 January of next year will mark the first stage of the reform of the system of pensions, to be carried out by 1983, and of the increase of family allowances.

We have also decided that from the start of the new year we will increase aid from the alimony fund for persons who bring up children on their own, extending the number of those people entitled to take advantage of benefits and increasing the value of these benefits. As of 1 October this year, we have increased the value of student grants and we have also developed other forms of assistance to students. We have introduced easier terms for young couples to take advantage of credits. At the same time the government is taking energetic measures aimed at strictly controlling the cost of living. We have already adopted appropriate decisions in the matter of developing research and analysis into the cost of living. The results of this research and analysis will be subjected to public supervision and will then be used by the government to form a policy of wages, social benefits and retail prices.

After public consultations the government adopted a resolution last week on tightening price controls on 115 basic market commodities of decisive importance for family life. We have dealt with a number of other matters stemming from the agreements that have been signed. Many workers' demands have been implemented or are in the process of being implemented by local authorities and by leading officials in ministries, amalgamations and factories. The government will ensure that all the demands are examined and that those which are justified are dealt with. We share the opinion of the citizen deputies that this is a matter of particular social importance.

Intensive work is in progress at this moment on the detailed principles relating to the introduction of work-free Saturdays or other days next year within the framework of a 5-day work week. We are taking into account the proposals being put forward in this matter as part of the discussion which is now going on among the population. We will be putting forward to work forces for consultation the principles governing a reduction in working time. We express confidence that the solution to the problem of work-free Saturdays accepted by the population will make it possible to reconcile workers' interests with the interests of the economy as a whole and that solutions will be found in every branch and sector and in all factories which will insure a further growth in production while at the same time creating facilities for leisure and recreation for all working people.

Draft laws are being prepared the aim of which, in accordance with the demands, is to extend the right to a lower retirement age for workers employed in particularly difficult conditions, to extend the benefits for work carried out in a different job because of a loss of health, and to increase state aid to mothers bringing up little children. Work is also in progress on amending the labor code and other legal acts, among others those concerning changes in the principles governing the creation and use of social and housing funds.

Citizen deputies, next to these summary undertakings the government is working simultaneously on the preparation of long-term development concepts. We attach particular importance to agriculture and food, housing and health protection. We concentrate our work on these spheres since negligence and delay are today most acute there. The preparation of this program is assisted by representatives of science and practical workers, social organizations and local government. We will submit the projects worked out in this way to the citizen deputies for approval.

Referring to the subject of reform, touched upon during the debate, I would like to say that for the past few weeks a committee for economic reforms set up by the Politburo and Government Presidium has been working under my supervision. It consists of 11 problem groups, composed of experts, representatives of political parties as well as all vocational and social groups and milieux. We will engage in cooperation with the committee experts, persons from scientific quarters, from creative milieux as well as distinguished practical workers. We want the reform, in view of its importance for streamling the functioning of the economy, to take shape in wide social consultation, taking advantage of our own experiences and ideas as well as the achievements of the socialist countries in this sphere.

I think that by the end of this year the committee will be able to work out the basic directions for an economic reform for the eighties and to submit the program for reform to the evaluation of public opinion. As the work progresses, we will ask the Sejm committees concerned to take a position on the suggested solutions. The reform of the mechanism of the functioning of the economy and the state is by its nature a long-term undertaking. The economic situation and the social needs demand that right now we should seek every opportunity to rationalize husbandry and first of all to spend thriftily the means in all spheres of life.

We are guided by these intentions when we implement the economy program which on behalf of the government was presented by the minister of finance. I think that after a detailed analysis of our program for economies, the citizen deputies will share the view that its directions are correct. The obligation to use means thriftily must be binding everywhere. On the other hand, concerning the embarrassing issue where great negligence piled up, the remark to the effect that we should find next year the means to be able to increase publication of books and newspapers and achieve in this field during the next 5-year period a level that would satisfy all of us, is justified.

On the basis of these premises, we will in the plan and budget for 1981 restrict the number of instructing [dyrektywne] indices to the essential minimum. We will strive to eliminate red tape from planning. We will insure for the workers' self-government and the agricultural self-government opportunities for a genuine codecision the shape and tasks of plans in factories, enterprises, cooperatives and national cou ls.

The complicated conditions in which we are acting and will continue to act pose new and higher requirements for the economic and administrative leadership. This was stressed in the debate.

Most of the leading cadres are demonstrating high competency and political maturity, skills in holding a dialogue and creating partnershiplike relations with employees and trade unions as well as workers' self-governments. Such people deserve respect and recognition. It is necessary to strengthen their authority in the community and among professional groups and protect them from unjustified criticism and from unjustified antagonizing of work forces against them. There were a few cases where the people who held leading posts abused such posts to gain illegal and unjustified advantages. We will not tolerate such cases. In response to the question concerning the participation of nonparty people, I would like to say yet again that in our cadres policy we will be guided by the criteria of knowledge, skill and moral and political attitudes. We will give wider powers to the leading cadres, while at the same time demanding fuller responsibility for the effects of their work. We will end the bad practice of moving people who did not prove themselves to other leadership posts. After all, we have in our country many able and highly knowledgeable people, both PZPR members and members of other parties and nonparty people. We will create for them possibilities of professional advancement and conditions for the full use of their qualifications and skills. Many nonparty people are already taking an active part in the work of the economic and state administration. We are of the opinion that their participation can and should be greater. The decisive criteria here should be knowledge and qualifications, selflessness, solid work and dignified attitudes which prove that they understand properly their civic duties in the service of the country and the socialist fatherland. These are fundamental criteria and we will apply them consistently when chosing and evaluating the employees of the administration.

Citizen deputies, changing the usual practice the government presented today the initial concept of the socioeconomic plan for 1981 and the main directions of the solutions of the most significant economic issues with which we will deal in the coming year. Experience shows that the final shape of the plan is to a large extent influenced by its initial precepts, as these map out the directions of work for many thousands of people who are involved in the process of working out the plan. The preparation of the coming year's plan is a task of particular difficulty and complexity. Many difficulties have accumulated and that is why we have decided to acquaint citizen deputies as early as possible with the problems connected with preparation of the plan for 1981. With great attention we listened today to the opinion and suggestions of citizen deputies concerning the fundamental problems linked with working out the plan. We expect that in the course of Sejm commissions' sessions and as a result of direct contacts of citizen deputies with representatives of the economic administration, the debate on the plan will be further enriched.

We also expect that representative organs at all levels will take an active part in the detailed work on the plan. It means a lot to us that workers' self-governments should today already be carrying out a review of production possibilities and of ways of tapping these possibilities as early as this year and next year, particularly taking into account the need to achieve a considerable increase in output for the domestic market. For it is only in such a broad public discussion that we will be able to draw up and present to the Sejm a plan which will gain the understanding and approval of factory enterprises and the public as a whole. The drawing up of this plan is not only a task for the specialized apparatus--it is also a great social problem. A plan which does not gain public approval regarding its ends and means cannot be an effective instrument for directing socioeconomic processes. Therefore, we must consciously decide on the selection of definite undertakings and aims and we must concentrate the means which the economy will have available for the implementation of these.

As I understand it, the proposal that the primary goal of the plan should be recognized to be the satisfaction of the basic social needs has met with the approval of the citizen deputies.

In carrying out the appropriate changes in the structure of the distribution of the national income and in the structure of production, we desire above all that a deterioration in the market situation will not be allowed to take place as regards basic commodities which are of decisive importance in the daily life of families. To protect the basic social aims, we are proposing, on the one hand, considerable further--they amount to about Z100 billion--restrictions in investment outlays next year. On the other hand, we are proposing that such changes be carried out in the investments structure which will make it possible to concentrate outlays and performance potential next year chiefly on undertakings connected with production for the domestic market, with an improvement in supplies to agriculture and with housing construction. We have already analyzed the investment projects being carried out at present with an estimated cost in excess of Z3 billion each from the point of view of the possibility and advisability of continuing them in the existing economic situation.

We have established a list of investment projects which require a particularly large quantity of capital and time. Some of these must be stopped or else their implementation must be split up into stages. The government has not yet made a decision in this matter. We will present this decision to the citizen deputies so that the appropriate Sejm commissions may have their say before final decisions are made. The next few years will be a period of vital changes in the structure of our economy. Next year we will be in a position to take only the first step along this road. The country's economic situation is very difficult. Improvement in this situation and social feelings will depend mainly on the way we manage things, on the way we manage-- (?within) the means which we have at our disposal from our national resources and the possibilities of cooperation with the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries and in general the cooperation and trade exchange with abroad--to start climbing out of stagnation, to speed up the rhythm of the economy, and to insure the greater output of goods for the market and profitable export.

These will be the fundamental goals and criteria in the preparation of the draft plan for the coming year. We must give less weight to the quantitative factors of growth and some of the proportions. We must look both at the plans and their implementation through the prism of solving current problems facing the economy and the community. We expect that this is how citizen deputies will assess the initial precepts and then the drafts of the plan submitted to the chamber. Here I would like to digress, not to cause arguments but to shed some more light and add some order. This applies to the program. A month ago, when presenting the program of immediate measures, I said that the long-term program would be presented by the government in November-December and that we would also present the draft plan for 1981. Such a program requires good and in depth preparation. The chamber has noted that. At the same time suggestions were put forward to present earlier the precepts for the plan and budget for the coming year. We attempted to do everything to be able to present these precepts, showing the complexity of the discussion. There was an accusation voiced in today's debate, saying that we should first show the long-term measures and later intentions for 1981. We would like to be solid as far as giving pledges goes but we have been met with criticism which, I think, stemmed from misunderstanding. A lot of questions were dealt with and answered by the content of the report of the chairman of the Planning Committee and the minister of finance. Others will find answers in a debate in the commissions. We share the view of the citizen deputies that the plan should be realistic, and that is why we presented the situation openly, presenting it as it really is.

These are precepts of the plan. Many matters have not yet been closed and require further analysis and seeking of means for their solution. The plan is always in a sense a register of intentions concerning national goals and ways for their implementation. When the plan is being prepared the means for its implementation do not yet exist. They must be created as a result of work by the whole community. This is why it will not be possible to implement the best plans and the best intentions if there is no return to the normal rhythm of work and production and if the resources which are at our disposal in our country today are not fully used. I am convinced that citizen deputies share this conviction and will speak in favor of it.

May it please the house, I would now like to present proposals regarding changes in the composition of the Council of Ministers:

In connection with the election of citizen Kazimierz Barcikowski and citizen Tadeusz Grabski to the posts of secretaries of the PZPR Central Committee, I submit that they are to be recalled from the posts of deputy chairmen of the Council of Ministers. I would like to express thanks to citizens Kazimierz Barcikowski and Tadeusz Grabski for their work as deputy chairmen. I submit that the following be appointed as deputy chairmen of the Council of Ministers:

Citizen Stanislaw Kowalczyk--at the same time I propose that he be recalled from the post of minister of finance, sorry, I mean minister of internal affairs. Citizen Stanislaw Kowalczyk was born in 1924 in Pabianice to a working class family. He graduated from the Mining and Metallurgy Academy in Krakow. For over 20 years he worked, in accordance with his education and interests, with economic matters. He has considerable economic experience, he was, among other things, the head of the economic department and then secretary of the voivodship committee in Katowice. In 1968 he moved to work at the Central Committee, taking the post of head of the Department of Heavy Industry and Transport. In 1971-74 he was a secretary of the party Central Committee dealing with economic matters, and since 1974 he has held the post of minister of internal affairs. He is a member of the PZPR Politburo.

For the post of deputy chairman of the council of ministers I propose citizen Stanislaw Mach, proposing at the same time his recall from the post of minister of light industry.

Citizen Stanislaw Mach stems from a peasant family. He was born in 1938 in Przychody near Olkusz. He is a master of economics. During 1968-75 he was active in Koszalin Voivodship where he came to be known as a good organizer and a social and political worker enjoying high prestige. Among other posts, he worked as chairman of the Koszalin Voivodship Trade Union Committee. Next he was first secretary of the PZPR District Committee in Kolodrzeg. In 1972-75 he held the post of chairman of the Presidium of the voivodship national council and later voivodship governor in Koszalin. In 1975-77 he was first secretary of the party voivodship committee in Slupsk. Since 1977 he has been minister of light industry. He is a candidate member of the PZPR Central Committee.

In connection with the plan to entrust to citizen Roman Malinowski, as deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, with increased responsibilities in the Government Presidium, I propose his recall from the post of minister of food industry and purchases.

I propose that the esteemed Sejm carry out changes in the posts of ministers.

I ask for the recall of citizen Franciszek Kaim, in conformity with his request, from the post of minister of metallurgy;

Citizen Wlodzimierz Lejczak, also in conformity with his request, from the post of minister of mining; and

Citizen Zygmunt Najdowski from the post of minister of culture and art in connection with his transfer to work in a PZPR echelon.

I ask to appoint citizen Mieczyslaw Glanowski, at present under secretary of state in the Ministry of Mining, to the post of minister of mining. Citizen Mieczyslaw Glanowski was born in 1929 in Zebrzydowice to a peasant family. He is a mining engineer and a doctor of technical sciences. He has worked in mining since 1953, to start with in the Academy of Mining and Metallurgy and subsequently in 1955-57 in the Sosnowiec mine, first as miner foreman, then section supervisor and chief engineer.

From 1958 to 1965 he was director of the Niwka-Modrzejow mine in Sosnowiec. In 1965 he was transferred to work in the Ministry of Mining and Power at the post of director general and government plenipotentiary for the Rybnik coal region. In 1971 he was appointed under secretary of state in the Ministry of Mining and Power, at present the Ministry of Mining. He is a member of the PZPR.

I ask to appoint citizen Wladyslaw Jablonski, until now first deputy minister of light industry, to the post of minister of light industry. Citizen Wladyslaw Jablonski was born in 1932 in Krakow to a family of working intelligentsia. By education he is a textile engineer. He holds the title of doctor of technical sciences. In 1953-[illegible] he worked in various cotton industry factories in Lodz. Next, until 1966, he was a lecturer at the Lodz Technical College. In 1966-72 he worked in the Planning Commission at the Council of Ministers, starting as vice director, and later as director of the Light Industry Department. In 1972 he was appointed under secretary of state and since 1973 has been first deputy minister of light industry. He is a member of the PZPR.

I propose to appoint citizen Miroslaw Milewski, at present under secretary of state in the Ministry of Internal Affairs, to the post of minister of home affairs. Citizen Miroslaw Milewski was born in 1928 in Pipsk, Suwalki Voivodship, to an intelligentsia family. While working, he acquired higher education. He is a lieutenant general in the civic militia. Beginning in 1944 he was employed in the organs of public security and the civic militia. In 1959 he was transferred to work in the Ministry of Internal Affairs and in 1971 he was appointed under secretary of state in that ministry. He is a member of the Central Committee of the party. Citizen Milewski enjoys high prestige.

I propose to appoint citizen Zbigniew Szalajda to the post of minister of metallurgy. Citizen Zbigniew Szalajda was born in 1934 in Wilno to an intelligentsia family. He completed higher technical studies as a master engineer. He has been working in metallurgy since 1956, to begin with in the Florian steel plant in Swietochlowice and later in the Dzierzynski steel plant in Dabrowa Gornicza, in the Kosciuszko steel plant in Chorzow, and since 1974 in the Katowice steel plant as managing director.

I move the proposal for appointing citizen Jozef Tejchma to the post of minister of culture and arts. Citizen Jozef Tejchma was born in 1927 in Markowa near Przeworsk to a peasant family. He graduated from the higher school of sociology attached to the Central Committee of the PZPR and holds an MA degree in history.

Between 1948 and 1963 he was active in the youth movement and, among other appointments, held the post of chairman of the Executive Committee of the Rural Youth Union. From 1963 to 1972 he worked in the party Central Committee and from 1965 was secretary of the Central Committee. From 1968 until February 1980 he was a member of the Politburo of the party Central Committee. In 1972 he was appointed deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and from 1974 to 1978 combined that post with the post of minister of culture and arts. From 1979 to April 1980 he was minister of education and training. At present he is the ambassador of the Polish People's Republic to the Swiss Confederation.

I move the proposal for appointing citizen Jan Zaleski to the post of minister of food industry and purchasing. Citizen Jan Zaleski was born in 1926 in Grodzisko Mazowieckie to an intelligentsia family. He is a doctor of technology. From 1952 to 1964 he worked in the State Institute of Hygiene, ultimately as an assistant professor, and from 1964 to 1968 he was the director and scientific secretary of the Institute of the Fermentation Industry. In 1968 he was appointed to the post of Department of Technology head in the Ministry of Food Industry and Purchasing. He is a member of the Committee of the Chemistry and Technology of Foodstuffs and of the Committee of Biochemistry and Biophysics of the Polish Academy of Sciences. He is a member of the United Peasants Party.

At the same time I request the house to recall from the posts of ministers citizen Jan Kaminski and citizen Wiktor Sielanko. This proposal I submit at their own request. Citizen Jan Kaminski will, by his own choice, continue to perform the functions of the chairman of the Executive Committee of the Central Union of Peasant Mutual Aid Agricultural Cooperatives; Citizen Wiktor Sielanko will perform the functions of the chairman of the Central Committee of the Labor Cooperatives Union. They both wish to devote themselves exclusively to the work in cooperative organizations. We regard their motives as justified, taking into account the endeavor of cooperative organizations aimed at the development of self-governing activities.

In the draft bill on cooperatives and their union which has already been prepared by the Supreme Cooperative Council in cooperation with the government organs, the setting up of new precepts for cooperation between the state administration and cooperative organizations and their authorities aiming at the consolidation of cooperative self-government and insuring for the cooperatives conditions for further overall expansion, is proposed. The draft bill will be submitted to a civic consultation. The government on its part will extend to the cooperative movement every possible assistance in the discharge of its statutory duties and in the execution of economic tasks entrusted to the cooperatives by the state.

I express to all ministers whose recall I propose gratitude for their work in the government. At the same time, may it please the House, I should like to present a new division of work between the members of the Government Presidium, provided my personnel proposals are accepted.

In the new composition of the Council of Ministers, we should like to continue, as I said from this rostrum on 5 September, to deepen collegiality of work, to resolve more comprehensively the problems facing us and to better coordinate the actions upon which we embark. Within the framework of our division of work the vice chairman of the Council of Ministers, citizen Mieczyslaw Jagielski, will continue to discharge the duties of deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers. In addition his competence will further cover: policy and foreign trade and maritime economy. He will be entrusted with the post of Poland's permanent representative in CEMA and chairman of the Polish section of the Polish-Soviet Intergovernmental Commission for Economic, Scientific and Technical Cooperation.

Within the range of the activity of Deputy Premier Mieczyslaw Jagielski there will also be matters of judiciary, mass media, cooperation with the Sejm, the Council of State and the trade unions.

Citizen Stanislaw Kowalczyk, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, will be entrusted with the full range of matters of employment and wages and social matters as well as matters of domestic market, development of services for the population, local industry and crafts. To his competence will also belong: market goods and services pricing policy and the prices of supply and wholesale prices.

Citizen Henryk Kisiel, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, will continue to have in his competence matters of planning and systems of management and investment policy as they are linked with the function of chairman of the planning commission of the Council of Ministers which is performed by him.

Citizen Aleksander Kopec, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, will continue to deal with the full range of matters of production of key industries, production of fuel, power, raw and other materials, as well as matters of construction, geology and state reserves. Apart from these he will also deal with matters of the wood and paper industry, supply and cooperation in production, quality and normalization of measures, and patents. He will also be entrusted with matters of transportation and communication and [word indistinct] production.

Citizen Stanislaw Mach, as deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, will supervise the matters of development of agriculture, housing and municipal economy, protection of health and welfare, education and upbringing, religious policy, and sports and physical culture. He will also deal with the activity of governors and mayors of the cities of voivodship level, in addition to dealing with cooperation with the people's councils.

Citizen Roman Malinowski, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, will deal with the full range of the matters of purchasing of agricultural products and food and agricultural processing. Within his competence there will be matters of forestry, protection of environment, management of water resources and tourism.

I will have under my personal supervision matters of defense of the country, public order and foreign policy. Apart from these I will supervise matters of education, higher education and technology and also culture. I will also supervise matters of financial policy and supervision over the Central Statistical Office.

I ask the House to carry out the change in the composition of the Council of Ministers in accordance with the submitted proposals.

Thank you.

Reappointment of Moczar

LD081540 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1400 GMT 8 Oct 80

[Summary] At its session today the Sejm passed a law amending the Constitution of the Polish People's Republic. A law was also passed on the Supreme Chamber of Control as well as a resolution amending the statutes of the Sejm.

In the next item on the agenda the house passed a resolution appointing Mieczyslaw Moczar, a party and state worker who has performed a number of responsible functions in the top administrative bodies of People's Poland, to the post of chairman of the Supreme Chamber of Control.

After this the debates were suspended to be resumed after a short break.

Barcikowski State Council Appointment

LD091032 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2200 GMT 8 Oct 80

[Report on 8 October Sejm session]

[Excerpt] After the speech by Premier Jozef Pinkowski, under the next item on the agenda, changes in the composition of the State Council, the Sejm recalled Zdzislaw Zandarowski from the post of member of the State Council.

The Sejm appointed to the post of member of the State Council Deputy Kazimierz Barcikowski.

The next item on the agenda, a report of the Legislative Committee concerning the draft bill on the amendment to the trade union act submitted by the State Council, was presented by deputy Witold Zakrzewski, nonparty member. The draft pertains to a modification of the binding regulations on trade unions of 1949 as regards the legal forms for the registration of trade unions.

It ought to be explained right away that this item has nothing to do with the future trade union act, the need for which is today universally recognized. All that matters is the sanctioning of the State Council decision concerning the registration of newly set up trade unions.

The project submitted today creates a legal basis of legislative status and insures the legal validity of the registration carried out by the Warsaw Voivodship Court.

In the vote the Sejm passed the bill.

SEJM DEPUTIES' CLUBS HOLD MEETINGS

LD080956 Warsaw PAP in English 0807 GMT 8 Oct 80

[Text] Warsaw, 7 Oct (PAP)--On the eve of the session of the Polish Sejm, meetings of deputies' clubs were held here.

The chief subject of the meeting of the PUWP Deputies' Club, presided over by its chairman, member of the Political Bureau and PUWP CC Secretary Andrzej Werblan, were the directions of the club's activity and its work in the Sejm.

The club consented to Premier Jozef Pinkowski's request to release him from the membership of the club's Presidium in connection with his new state function. The club also accepted Zdzislaw Zandarowski's resignation from the post of the club's vice-chairman and Jerzy Lukaszewicz's resignation from the membership of the club's Presidium. The club elected Deputy Mieczyslaw Rakowski its new vice-chairman.

The meeting of the United Peasant Party Club was devoted to discussion on the initial assumptions of the plan of socio-economic development of the country in 1981. Chairman of the Central Committee of the United Peasant Party Stanislaw Gucwa presented during the meeting the decisions of the Committee for Cooperation of Political Parties.

During the meeting of the Democratic Party Deputies' Club Chairman of the Central Committee of the Democratic Party Tadeusz W. Mlynczak discussed the key issues of the current political, economic and social situation in Poland. He also reported on the joint decisions adopted on October 7 by the Committee for Cooperation of Political Parties.

The club's chairman, Piotr Stefanski, presented the tasks facing the club and the Democratic Party deputies in actions aimed to solve the most vital social and economic issues as well as to increase the role of the Sejm.

LECHOWSKI 'TROUBLED' BY 3 OCTOBER STRIKES

LD081350 Gdansk Domestic Service in Polish 1555 GMT 7 Oct 80

[Henryk Lechowski commentary: "So That Our Banknotes Do Not Become Wallpaper"]

[Text] I was stopped yesterday by a pensioner whom I know and whom I meet often in the mornings at a foodstore. He asked: What is going to happen? At first I supported this upheaval and these strikes because I am receiving my pension from the old portfolio, but now I am troubled. These new strikes, these empty stores, I am afraid and I think together with my wife: What is going to happen?

I attempted to assure this pensioner pointing out the efforts of the government to improve the financial state of the pensioners, the results of the last party plenum and so on, but I did not tell him that I am troubled like many people on the coast.

What is the state of affairs in the country? On the one hand, a new team of people at the party's Central Committee and in the government is applying great efforts in order to cope with the tense situation and to provide a coordinated rhythm to the economic machine which is out of gear, and on the other hand this rhythm is being once again carelessly interrupted by constant debates, discussions and meetings during working time and also, what is the worst, by new strikes. People responsible for Friday's strike, being interviewed by foreign correspondents, stress with satisfaction that Friday's strike was carried out in a responsible and disciplined manner. As a result, thanks to this responsibility and discipline, the country's economy has lost another dozen or so billions.

The result is such, speaking only about the coast, that there are no goods for transloading at the ports, especially of coal and other raw materials. One must be satisfied with the arrival of 200 rail cars from Silesia. The ships of the Polish Steamship Company, and such a situation is without precedent, leave empty on voyages. As is known, the Polish Steamship Company carries bulk cargoes. At enterprises people work, as somebody tersely described, at half whistle [na pol gwizdka]. The state of affairs at the building sites is worse. People there loaf about instead of working. Productivity has declined by about 30 percent. The fulfillment of the annual plans is threatened. There will be less apartments and goods than expected, but there will be more paper money.

And here I would like to return to my statement about the responsible and disciplined strike. What kind of responsibility is this, a responsibility for the benefit of profits or of losses? One can understand that it is natural that after such a mental and moral shock from which we were not spared this year, especially in September, people have not yet recovered. Profound trust in new measures also cannot be built in a day. We have trusted already three times, and each next stage finished with a worse crisis than the previous one. Therefore it is natural that people continue to discuss and critically watch their superiors and their organization. This social whooping cough [koklusz] caused by the critical economic situation is difficult to cope with day after day. But there are factors and measures which aim to introduce social order calmly and rationally, but in the thinking and awareness of our society and in everyday work at each workbench. We all are responsible for this order and the means of trust. This applies to both old and new trade unions. I would say even more: especially trade unions. Why? It was stated in the agreement signed between the government commissions and the Interfactory Strike Committee in Gdansk, Szczecin and Jastrzab that the new trade unions would have the right to influence the drawing up of the economic plans of the state, the control of prices, wages and so on.

And now the question arises: Can an organization which has the right to influence the position and scope of the economy of the state, at the same time avoid responsibility for the proper fulfillment of the economic plans? In the name of these extensive rights granted to the independent and self-governing trade unions should not their leaders do everything now in order to ensure economic order in the country. High labor productivity and effectiveness instead of getting people used to interruptions and idling at work?

These thoughts and reflections are being ever more often discussed by our society. My pensioner ending his conversation with me took out a 100 zloty note and said: If all this continues, we will be able to use it as wallpaper in our apartments. I told him: Do not worry. It will not come to that. But I thought to myself: Am I really sure about this?

JAGIELSKI ANNOUNCES PAY RAISES IN LUBLIN

LD080928 Warsaw PAP in English 0804 GMT 8 Oct 80

[Text] Warsaw, 7 Oct (PAP)--A report on the implementation of the motions and postulates submitted to the central authorities by workers of the Lublin Voivodship was presented today by head of the government commission, member of the PUWP CC, Vice-Premier Mieczyslaw Jagielski at a session of the Lublin Voivodship People's Council in Lublin today.

In accordance with the government's decision of July, August and September, wages have been raised for workers of the engineering, light, chemical, food, heavy and agricultural machinery industries, power, transport, municipal economy and building, further pay raises will be introduced according to the principles defined in the resolution of the Council of Ministers of September 6.

Jagielski emphasized that the stand of the commission took into account the current possibilities of national economy and government's to-date decisions and is expressed both in concrete solutions as well as proposed solutions and directions of actions.

As regards life-and-work matters, the commission recognized the creation of conditions for a better realization of housing plans in the voivodship a priority task. Other issues in this sphere, among them that of family allowances will be implemented within the national programme declared by the prime minister at the Sejm session of September 5.

The commission reviewed the scope and schedules of the modernization of the voivodship's major factories, among them the Lublin lorry factory and the Pulawy nitrogen plant in the years 1981-85.

EVENTS IN ORGANIZATION OF INDEPENDENT TRADE UNIONS REPORTED

Criticism of Solidarity

LD081239 London THE DAILY TELEGRAPH in English 8 Oct 80 p 32

[Edward Steen dispatch: "Poland's Free Unions 'Against Human Rights'"]

[Text] Warsaw--The Polish Government has invoked the bill of human rights against the legal status of the country's new free trade union movement.

In a supposedly "informal" letter from Mr Koscielniak, one of two judges at the registration courts, it is suggested that the proposed constitution of Solidarity, the federation of free unions, is guilty of "unfair discrimination."

The move has provoked derision among union leaders. "We find that quite amusing," said Janusz Onyszkiewicz, 43, official spokesman for Solidarity in Warsaw.

"I think its the first time they've mentioned that one."

The letter, couched in apparently friendly terms, was sent to Lech Walesa, 38, Solidarity's leader, in his capacity as president of the federation regional committee to Gdansk.

It advises that the bill of human rights would rule out a clause preventing the membership of either managers or Communist Party officials."

"Even in the old trade union the charter demands the resignation of anyone who joins the management," said Mr Onyszkiewicz.

"And we are not discriminating against party members--of whom we do have a few in our Presidium--only against officials. We don't want them because they are bound by party discipline."

The judge's letter lists a number of other legalistic objections to Solidarity's successful registration, for which it applied a fortnight ago.

One theme is that it cannot register as a union because it is broken up into regions. "Therefore it can only register as an association, and just the regional committee can register as unions."

According to Solidarity leaders, the letter is a transparent attempt to "divide and rule," to cause confusion, and to prepare the ground for indefinite delays by the registration court.

"They were very quick to register six small new unions not connected with us," said Mr Onyszkiewicz.

"We will eventually have to call their bluff and say we can't wait any longer. I hope it won't come to another national strike, the government must know that we are in a strong position."

Lack of legal status only meant that the union was prevented from employing anyone for gain, and from making financial agreements with other bodies.

"But of course, we can make agreements with the government, and we do," said Mr Onyszkiewicz, a Warsaw University mathematician.

The "unofficial" status of Solidarity, now numbering 2 million more members than the Polish Communist Party's 3 million, was brought up at a press conference on Monday when the new leader of the Central Committee, Mr Klasa, said Solidarity was "still formally speaking illegal."

Appeal to Shipping Line Workers

LD081554 Warsaw PAP Maritime Press Service in Polish 1200 GMT 8 Oct 80

[Text] To Polish Shipping Line workers:

The Solidarity independent self-governing trade union General Factory Committee--in its capacity as provisional founding body of the new self-governing trade union--appeals to all Polish Shipping Line workers, in particular to sailors, to actively join in the work of the committee. The working committee in its present composition has been operating since the end of August this year. Some members have used their days off and holidays and thus now have to return to their professional work.

Proceeding from the assumption that we are building the new self-governing trade unions from rank-and-file members and on our own we are appealing for social work to be undertaken in the OKP [not further identified] of the Polish Shipping Lines after arriving back in the country. At present we are preparing elections, making lists of members, and are dealing with day-to-day matters of a propaganda and interventionist nature with the aim of defending the just interests of Polish Shipping Lines workers.

Judge on Registrations

LD082244 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 8 Oct 80

[Text] Judge Zdzislaw Koscielniak, chairman of the section dealing with the registration of trade unions in the Warsaw Voivodship Court, informed a PAP reporter that 27 applications for registration of new trade unions have so far been received. Legal decisions have been made in the case of six trade unions.

The next session of the Warsaw Voivodship Court will take place tomorrow and another on 11 October.

Judge Koscielniak also said that a a date fixed earlier, the court transmitted its observations [no further details] concerning the statutes of the independent, self-governing trade union Solidarity. Yesterday, the judge said, we received a reply to our letter. The case is now being examined.

Further on Judge's Remarks

LD090142 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0001 GMT 9 Oct 80

[Text] So far the Warsaw Voivodship Court received 27 applications for the registration of new trade unions. In conversation with a PAP journalist Judge Zdzislaw Koscielniak stated that as regards the time required for the settling of the application from the moment the formal application for registration is made, a great deal depends on the degree of preparation of the required documents.

Unfortunately very often the resolutions of the founding committees have contents which do not meet State Council requirements on this issue. As a rule the submitted documents do not set up trade unions but rather describe what happened at founding meetings. They also rarely determine the organ representing the union.

Often the resolution of the founding committee is not signed by all members of the committee. In conformity with the State Council decision, the voivodship court is authorised to accept the registration of a new union, after having first checked that its statute does not contradict the Constitution of the Polish People's Republic and other rules of law. That is why the precision of the statute formulations is in this instance of utmost importance.

Railroad Workers' Congress

LD082222 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 8 Oct 80

[Text] A 2-day national congress of delegates of the Railroad Workers' Trade Union opened in Warsaw today. The delegates, who represent several hundred thousand members of the union, will discuss most social and professional problems affecting their members. The congress will also determine directions for further work to be done by the trade union and will elect new leaders.

PARTY MEETINGS DISCUSS SITUATION, SIXTH PLENUM DECISIONS

Gdansk Sociopolitical Aktiv

LD081552 Warsaw PAP Maritime Press Service in Polish 1200 GMT 8 Oct 80

[Text] [no dateline received] The voivodship conference of the sociopolitical aktiv has been holding a session in Gdansk. The most important problems of the voivodship in the light of the deliberations of the sixth plenum have been discussed. It has been recognized that the most important problems are the consistent implementation of the agreement between the government commission and the Interfactory Strike Committee and the carrying out of the demands of the work forces. It was stressed that on the one hand this means the fulfillment of the public's expectations and on the other the restoration of credibility in the party's authority. It was stated that, without abandoning the critical analysis of the causes for the social and economic crisis, it is necessary at present to turn with greater energy to practical activities aimed at solving specific problems. It was recalled that a considerable part of the issues put forward in the social demands had been, (?in concurrence with them), the object of program decisions by voivodship authorities. At present there appear to be chances of implementing them more fully. In particular, this refers to general social issues such as housing construction, the health services, education and culture.

Bydgoszcz Plenum

LD082210 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 8 Oct 80

[Text] The tasks of the voivodship party organization in the light of the decisions of the sixth plenum of the party Central Committee were today the subject of a plenum of the voivodship PZPR committee in Bydgoszcz which was extended because of the participation of the party aktiv in its deliberations. It was stressed that at present the most important task is the full mobilization of party members and all working people for the fulfillment of current tasks, particularly as regards production for the domestic and export market. On the subject of agriculture, the need to level out the privileges of the state agricultural sector with those of private farmers was pointed out.

Grabski at Poznan Meeting

AU081418 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 2 Oct 80 p 2

[Text] PAP--Tadeusz Grabski, Central Committee secretary and vice premier, met on 1 October with the executive body of the PZPR voivodship committee in Poznan and presented the country's current socioeconomic situation. He also studied the activity of the shop party organization in the Poznan ball-bearing factory.

TRYBUNA LUDU LISTS NEW PZPR CENTRAL COMMITTEE MEMBERS

AU081100 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 6 Oct 80 p 6

[TRYBUNA LUDU list of new members and candidate members of the PZPR Central Committee and of members of the Central Party Control Commission, appointed by the sixth PZPR Central Committee plenum on 5 October]

[Text] The following have been appointed at the sixth plenum of the party Central Committee as members of the Central Committee:

Andrzej Bosowki, senior master at the Rafako boiler factory in Raciborz, Katowice Voivodship;

Stefan Fiuk, assembly team leader of the Polish State Railways traffic and communications base in Siedlce;

Stanislaw Gabrielski, chairman of the Main Administration of the Socialist Union of Polish Students;

Janina Kostrzewska, computer assembly worker and team leader at the Mera-Elwro apparatus-measuring computer systems center in Wroclaw;

Boleslaw Kowalczyk, first bottler at the Zawiercie steelworks, Katowice Voivodship;

Tadeusz Kosciowski, a farmer from Biala Podlaska Voivodship;

Jozef Masny, first secretary of the Opole Voivodship party committee;

Stanislaw Miskiewicz, first secretary of the party works committee in the Adolf Warski Szczecin shipyard;

Roman Ney, rector of the Mining and Metallurgy Academy in Krakow;

Jadwiga Nowakowska, master seamstress from the Femina knitwear enterprise in Lodz;

Stanislaw Opalko, merited social activist, old-age pensioner and member of the Executive of the Tarnow Voivodship party committee and chairman of the voivodship committee of the Front of National Unity;

Mieczyslaw Rog-Swiostek, editor in chief of CHLOPSKA DROGA:

Henryk Szablak, a secretary of the voivodship party committee in Warsaw;

Edward Szymanski, first secretary of the Wloclawek Voivodship party committee;

Andrzej Wasilewski, director of the state publishing institute.

The following have been appointed candidate members of the PZPR Central Committee:

Zdzislaw Balicki, chairman of the Committee for Radio and Television Affairs;

Wieslaw Bek, chief, editor of TRYBUNA LUDU;

Jan Buras, train driver at the Polish Star railways junction in Kielce;

Jerzy Kusiak, first secretary of the Poznan Voivodship party committee;

Henryk Lewandowski, ship plumber at the Komuna Paryska shipyard in Gdyna;

Michal Niedzwiedz, first secretary of the Pila Voivodship party committee;

Jerzy Romanik, team leader of miners at the Siemianowice hard coal mine;

Albin Siwak, construction team leader in the Warszawa-Wschod municipal building committee.

The following have been appointed to the Central Party Control Commission from among members of the party Central Committee:

Boleslaw Drozdz, leader of a team of tool setters at the Stalowa Wola Steelworks;

Leonard Gadzinowski, director of the Bartoszyce agricultural combine in Olsztyn voivodship;

Zofia Grzyb, team leader at the Radom Radoskor leather industry factory;

Zygmunt Stepien, former director of the Cadre Department of the Central Committee;

Henryk Szafranski, member of the Council of State;

Zygmunt Wronski, coremaker at the Ursus mechanical plant;

Antoni Wrobel, wireman at the Mazowieckie refinery and petrochemicals plant;

Stanislaw Zielinski, tool setter at the Cegielski locomotive and carriage factory in Poznan.

The following has been elected from among the candidate members of the Central Committee to the Central Party Control Commission:

Henryk Bieniaszewski, team leader at the Chemitex-Elana factory in Torun.

The following have been appointed members of the Central Party Control Commission from outside the Central Committee:

Michal Atlas, director of the administration department of the Central Committee;

Jan Bombas, first secretary of the factory party committee at the Lenin Steelworks;

Barbara Krupa-Wojciechowska, professor at the medical academy in Gdansk and member of the Gdansk Voivodship party committee;

Tadeusz Madej, turner at the Dolmel factory in Wroclaw and member of the executive of the factory party committee;

Jan Malyszka, first smelter at the steel melting shop at the Nowotki steelworks in Ostrowiec Swietokrzyski and member of the works party committee;

Wladyslaw Maczuga, first master at the Mielec transport equipment production plant and chairman of the works party control commission and member of the voivodship party committee;

Jerzy Urbanski, first secretary of a factory committee in the Ministry of Foreign Trade and Maritime Economy.

PAP REPORTS CZYREK'S MEETINGS IN NEW YORK

LD022300 Warsaw PAP in English 2023 GMT 2 Oct 80

[Text] New York, 2 Oct (PAP)--Head of the Polish delegation to the session of the UN General Assembly, Minister of Foreign Affairs Jozef Czyrek, has been continuing bilateral meetings in New York. Recently, he met ministers of foreign affairs of Mexico: Jorge Castaneda; Mongolia: Mangalyn Dugersuren; India: Narasimha Rao; Angola: Paulo Jorge; Laos: Phoun Sipaseuth; Vietnam: Nguyen Co Thach; and head of the Political Department of the PLO--Faruq Qaddumi.

CEAUSESCU GREETS EGYPTIAN PRESIDENT AS-SADAT ON REELECTION

AU090905 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 8 Oct 80 p 5

[Congratulatory message from President Nicolae Ceausescu to Egyptian President Anwar as-Sadat on reelection as party chairman]

[Text] To his Excellency Mr Muhammad Anwar as-Sadat, president of the Arab Republic of Egypt and chairman of the National Democratic Party [NDP] of the Arab Republic of Egypt:

On your reelection as chairman of the NDP of the Arab Republic of Egypt, I want to extend cordial congratulations, warm friendly greetings and best wishes for success in the highly responsible position entrusted to you by the party.

On this occasion, too, I want to express satisfaction with the positive relations of friendship and cooperation between our parties and peoples, in the conviction that they will constantly develop and deepen at various levels in the interest of the cause of peace, cooperation and international understanding.

[Signed] Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP Secretary General and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania

CEAUSESCU, VERDET GREET GDR'S HONECKER, STOPH ON NATIONAL DAY

AU090924 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 7 Oct 80 p 3

[Cable from Romanian President Nicolae Ceausescu and Premier Ilie Verdet to GDR leaders Erich Honecker and Willy Stoph on the GDR national day]

[Text] To Comrade Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, to Comrade Willi Stoph, chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers, esteemed comrades:

On the 31st anniversary of the GDR foundation, we extend warm and friendly greetings and most cordial congratulations to you, the SED Central Committee and the GDR State Council, Council of Ministers and people, on behalf of the RCP Central Committee, the State Council and Government of the Socialist Republic of Romania, the Romanian people and ourselves personally.

In the period which has elapsed since that memorable event, the GDR people, under the tried leadership of the SED, have worked with diligence and self-denial and have attained outstanding successes in developing the national economy, science, technology and culture and continuously raising their material and intellectual well-being.

All our people follow with much interest and wholeheartedly rejoice in the achievements attained in building the developed socialist society in your fatherland.

Recalling with particular pleasure your visit this year to Romania and the friendly talks conducted on that occasion, we are firmly convinced that implementation of the decisions and measures adopted will raise onto higher levels and give new dimensions to comprehensive fraternal cooperation and to international collaboration between our parties, states and peoples, in order to assert the policy of detente, security, disarmament, peace and progress in Europe and throughout the world.

On this great anniversary, we extend to you, esteemed comrades, warm wishes for personal health and happiness and for new successes in your activity, as well as wishes for ever greater success to the fraternal GDR people in building socialism, implementing the decisions of the ninth party congress, ensuring the continuous development and flourishing of the fatherland and promoting the struggle for the triumph of peace, detente and cooperation in the world.

[Signed] Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, Ilie Verdet, prime minister of the Government of the Socialist Republic of Romania

OPERA, CAZACU, OTHERS ATTEND GDR EMBASSY ANNIVERSARY PARTY

AU090929 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 7 Oct 80 p 3

[Text] On the 31st anniversary of the GDR's foundation, Siegfried Bock, GDR ambassador to Bucharest, gave a cocktail party on Monday.

The party was attended by: Gheorghe Oprea, member of the Political Executive Committee of the RCP Central Committee and first deputy prime minister of the government; Virgil Cazacu, member of the Political Executive Committee and secretary of the RCP Central Committee; Iosif Uglar, deputy chairman of the National Council of the Socialist Democracy and Unity Front: Gheorghe Cioara and Dumitru Popa, ministers; Dumitru Turcu and Stan Soare, deputy section chiefs at the RCP Central Committee; Constantin Oancea, deputy minister of foreign affairs; Col Gen Marin Nicolescu, deputy minister of national defense; Ion Moraga, deputy chairman of the State Planning Committee; Aurel Duca, deputy chairman of the Council of Socialist Culture and Education; leading representatives of other ministries and central institutions and mass and public organizations; generals and high-ranking officers; scientists, artists, cultural figures and journalists.

Chiefs of diplomatic missions accredited in our country and other members of the diplomatic corps also attended.

COMMERCIAL EXCHANGES WITH POLISH OFFICIALS DISCUSSED

AU081935 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1900 GMT 8 Oct 80

[Text] Bucharest, 8 Oct (AGERPRES)--Cornel Burtica, deputy prime minister and minister of foreign trade and international economic cooperation, received on October 8 Wladislaw Gwiazda, under secretary of state at the Ministry of Foreign Trade and Martime Economy of the Polish People's Republic. During the talks highlighted were the good relations of friendship established between the two countries and peoples and analysed were new ways of developing and diversifying the commercial exchanges between the two countries.

NICOLESCU ATTENDS CSSR ATTACHES'S ARMY DAY RECEPTION

AU090926 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 7 Oct 80 p 3

[Text] Lt Gen Stepan Romocusky, CSSR military and air attache to Bucharest, gave a reception on Monday, on the day of the Czechoslovak People's Army.

Col Gen Marin Nicolescu, deputy minister of national defense, representatives of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, generals and high-ranking officers participated in the cocktail party. Chiefs of certain diplomatic missions accredited in Bucharest, military attaches and members of the diplomatic corps were also present.

BURTICA MEETS WITH FRENCH AEROSPACE DELEGATION

AU081937 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1850 GMT 8 Oct 80

[Text] Bucharest, 8 Oct (AGERPRES)--On Wednesday, October 8, Cornel Burtica, Romanian deputy prime minister and minister of foreign trade and international economic cooperation, received a French delegation made up of Jacques Mitterrand, president of the Airspace Society (SNIAS); Jacques Fourget, director of the General Air Office [OGA]; Michail Petrica, director of the "Turbo-Meca" enterprise, as well as other representatives of the French airspace industry.

On the occasion the positive course was highlighted of the Romanian-French cooperation in the airspace industry that started ten years ago, and aspects were approached of the further development of the mutually advantageous collaboration in production and marketing of relevant products.

MINISTERS CONFER WITH SOMALI AGRICULTURE MINISTER

AU081939 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1855 GMT 8 Oct 80

[Text] Bucharest, 8 Oct (AGERPRES)--On Wednesday, October 8, Cornel Burtica, Romanian deputy prime minister and minster of foreign trade and international economic cooperation, and Angelo Miculescu, Romanian deputy prime minister and minister of agriculture and food industry, received Ahmad Hasan Musa, minister of agriculture of the Somali Democratic Republic.

During the interview, analysed were the current stage of the bilateral economic relations as well as possibilities of expanding the Romanian-Somali cooperative relations on multiple planes.

DRAFT LAWS ON PRIVATE ASSETS, PEOPLE'S COUNCILS

AU061223 [Editorial Report] Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian on 2 October carries on page 2 the texts of the following two draft laws adopted at the recommendation of the Political Executive Committee of the RCP Central Committee and submitted to public discussion:

1. The 1,200-word "Draft Law on the Obligation of Leading Cadres in Socioeconomic Activity and of Other Party-State Aktivists To Declare Privately Owned Assets." The draft law lists the categories of people to whom the stipulations of the new law apply--almost all central and local party, state and government apparatus, starting from members of the RCP Central Committee down to managers of enterprises and including army commanders, high militia officers and judges. These persons "are obligated to declare privately owned houses, automobiles and other valuables" such as art works, paintings, jewelry, etc. The draft law sets clear guidelines for the behavior of party-state cadres in office and defines their rights and limitations concerning earnings above normal remuneration.

2. The 3,000-word "Draft Law on Modifying Law No 57,1968 on the Organization and Functioning of People's Councils" dealing with expansion of the tasks and area of responsibility of these bodies at a regional level, and with improving their internal organization. The People's Council must coordinate all socioeconomic activities at local level, must account for the fulfillment of all plan provisions and must ensure the proper development of the educational process. The draft law also defines the specific tasks of members of the Executive Committee of People's Councils.

LEGISLATIVE CHAMBER TO CONVENE 14 OCTOBER

AU080752 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 0500 GMT 8 Oct 80

[Text] By presidential decree signed by President Nicolae Ceausescu, the Legislative Chamber of the People's Councils will convene 14 October.

BRIEFS

CANADIAN MEMORANDUM--Ottawa, 8 Oct (AGERPRES)--A memorandum of understanding was signed in Ottawa between the Ministry of Agriculture and Food Industry of the Socialist Republic of Romania and the Ministry of Agriculture of Canada, just as an agreement on technical exchanges between the State Committee for Nuclear Energy of Romania and the Atomic Energy of Canada Ltd. [Text] [Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1908 GMT 8 Oct 80 AU]

ZLATANOVIC REVIEWS POLISH NEWSREEL ON BALTIC EVENTS

AU081258 Zagreb VJESNIK in Serbo-Croatian 1 Oct 80 p 3

[TANJUG correspondent Zoran Zlatanovic report: "Film of Courage"]

[Text] Warsaw--Since Monday the Poles, watching the regular film programs in movie theaters throughout Poland, have also seen a special film supplement, "a newsreel" on the events that shook the country last summer and prompted it to embark on a road of social reforms and perfecting the socialist sociopolitical system.

The documentary film is not long but it makes a deep impression. Above all it confirms the deep class awareness and maturity of the Polish workers class which, being dissatisfied with the existing state of affairs, rose and demanded radical reforms of its socialist society.

The workers whom you see here, the announcer says while pictures from the Gdansk, Gdynia and Szczecin shipyards follow one another before the eyes of the audience, are doing all this for an increase of 1,000 zloty to their wages....

There is the usual liveliness in the striking enterprises. Machines stand still in production halls. Workers--in commissions, at meetings, by typewriters or copying machines--are preparing and formulating their demands. Afterwards they negotiate with representatives of the government and the Central Committee. They demand, as is also shown by the film, a commitment "in black and white" that their demands will be implemented.

The cities on the Baltic are deserted. Gdansk appears on the film before the eyes of the audience. There are no buses, no streetcars and no taxicabs in the streets. Everything has died down and only now and then is there a vehicle that appears to be making somewhat timid progress through the city. Most of the ships are closed. There are no pedestrians on the sidewalks.

Scene From the Factory Yard

But the life in the striking enterprises goes on even though machines are standing still. Citizens are bringing food to enterprises. And it is not only the closest relatives of those spending their days and nights in the yards of their enterprises that are bringing food. Breakfasts, luncheons and dinners are taken in factory restaurants and yards. The meals are not big but they are warm and sufficient to help people endure.

Sleeping is also arranged right there in the enterprise. A warm corner in the factory or shipping boxes for materials outside provide sleeping accommodations. People lie down next to each other to keep warm. On the other hand no one sleeps long because there is much work to be done.

The people themselves perform all tasks ranging from the guard duties that they have organized to keep order in the enterprise, to operating public address stations to be able to hear what is happening in the negotiating hall where, thanks to such an attitude of the country's leadership, the struggle is now being waged at the negotiating table in connection with the workers' demands.

The August 1980 picture of the Baltic is impressive. The Poles themselves have said and written on several occasions until now: This is a completely different Poland. Being aware of this fact, the producers of this documentary film also provide a confirmation of that new reality.

Film Records of 1970 Shown

As the announcer stresses, this is the first time also that they are showing these film records. The picture of the Baltic in December 1970 appears before the eyes of the audience: the same city, Gdansk; the same streets and on the streets--tanks, armored vehicles and military patrols; army units wearing gas masks; tear gas bombs; an ominious introduction to the events that subsequently followed, the events during which arms were used against the country's own workers class. Those pictures are naturally not shown in this film....

We see again the hall where, this August, workers are formulating their demands to the government and the party and are then negotiating with their representatives. The model of a monument is brought to the table that later also became the negotiating table. As the Baltic workers demand, that monument must be erected to honor the memory of the victims that died in December 1970 when the workers were fired upon.

The monument is simple and symbolizes steadfastness. It will stand as a monument to the period that must not be repeated.

The party and government leadership is also aware of this fact. After all a struggle is also waged within that leadership to ensure that the past will not be repeated and that the conflict will be solved by political means.

The government emissaries are arriving in Gdansk and Szczecin. Workers receive them with dignity. All partners in the negotiations are sitting at the table and the audience sees that the negotiations are not easy. But this time arguments are used in the disputes. The agreement is signed.

The public is receiving the newsreel very well. The entire public understands that there is something radically new in the very decision to make and show such a film about the events through which the country passed exactly a month ago.

According to appraisals by observers here, the decision to produce such a film and show it to the public demonstrates a great deal of political courage. And at the same time that decision also confirms a determination to proceed on the road that the workers class has demanded and that the party, standing by its workers class, has accepted.

This newsreel is only a part of everything that has begun and is now taking place in Poland. A new Poland is being unveiled in the press, on radio waves, on television, at meetings, at rallies....

BORBA REPORTS PETKOVSKI MEETING WITH SOVIET ADMIRAL

AU082225 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 7 Oct 80 p 6

[Text] Col Gen Dane Petkovski, assistant federal secretary for national defense, yesterday received Rear Admiral N.P. Yakonskiy, first leputy chief of the Political Administration of the Soviet Navy. Admiral Yakonskiy, who is leading a delegation of political workers of the Soviet Navy, is staying on in our country on a visit to our armed forces.

FOREIGN MILITARY ATTACHES VISIT MILITARY SCHOOLS CENTER

LD081314 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1149 GMT 8 Oct 80

[Text] Belgrade, 8 Oct (TANJUG)--Foreign military attaches accredited to Yugoslavia today visited the Center of High Military Schools in Belgrade.

The military attaches, led by Maj Gen Nestor Stefanov, doyen of the military diplomatic corps in Belgrade and military attache of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, were welcomed and greeted by the head of the Center of High Military Schools, Lt Col Gen Alksandar Janic.

During a long conversation General Janic and his associates briefed thier guests on the organization and work of this top military-professional and education institution of ours, and on the system of training of cadres for the requirements of our armed forces.

During their visit the military attaches attended lessons in the command-staff academy of the land forces and in the National Defense School and saw teachings aids in the Military Academy of the Land Forces.

PENG CHONG, CHINESE COMMUNIST DELEGATION MEETS WITH DOLANC

LD081428 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1313 GMT 8 Oct 80

[Text] Belgrade, 8 Oct (TANJUG)--Talks were resumed in Belgrade today between the LCY delegation led by Stane Dolanc, member of the Presidium of the LCY Central Committee, and the delegation of the CCP, led by Peng Chong, member of the Politburo and member of the Secretariat of the Central Committee of the CCP. After the Politburo member of the CCP Central Committee Peng Chong had spoken of the economic development of the PRC and of the policy of the CCP, members of the Presidium of the LCY Central Committee Stane Dolanc and Dobroslav Culafic briefed their guests from China on the socioeconomic and political development of Yugoslavia, on the role of the LCY in our society, on the further development of the socialist self-management system and onactivity toward economic stabilization and further economic development.

The talks which took place in a friendly and cordial atmosphere were also attended by the charge d'affaires of the PRC Embassy, Yu Lixuan.

Accompanied by Vlado Janzic, executive secretary of the Presidium of the LCY Central Committee, the CCP delegation today visited the House of Flowers and laid flowers on Comrade Tito's grave.

INDIAN INFORMATION MINISTER SATHE ARRIVES

LD08001 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1945 GMT 7 Oct 80

[Text] Belgrade, 7 Oct (TANJUG)--Indian Minister of Information Vasant Sathe arrived in Belgrade today at the invitation of the Yugoslav Federal Government.

On arriving, Minister Sathe stated that during his stay in Yugoslavia he will hold talks also on inter-news-agency cooperation within the non-aligned countries' news-agency pool. A protocol on cooperation in the field of information between Yugoslavia and India will be signed during the Indian information minister's visit.

MIJATOVIC-CHAIRED PRESIDENCY SESSION DISCUSSES GULF CONFLICT

LD082004 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1721 GMT 8 Oct 80

[Text] Belgrade, 8 Oct (TANJUG)--The SFRY Presidency today held a meeting in Belgrade under the chairmanship of President Cvijetin Mijatovic. Top federal officials also took part in the meeting.

Zvone Dragan, vice president of the Federal Executive Council, informed the Presidency about his recent visit to Iraq and his talks with the top leaders of that friendly country.

The Presidency was also acquainted with the message which the Iranian prime minister, Mohammad 'Ali Raja'i, recently conveyed through a special envoy to Veselin Djuranovic, president of the Federal Executive Council.

Concern was expressed at the meeting about the continuation of the armed conflict between Iraq and Iran, two nonaligned countries with which Yugoslavia maintains relations of friendship and cooperation.

The need to end this conflict was particularly emphasized because it is causing on both sides loss of life and great material destruction whose consequences also directly affect the question of peace and security in that sensitive area and further afield. At the same time, it is necessary to create conditions and a climate for the solution of outstanding problems between Iraq and Iran by peaceful means and negotiations, on the basis of the principles of the UN Charter and the policy of nonalignment, international law and justice.

The Presidency considered a report on the measures which the competent organs have been carrying out for the protection and security of our workers, sailors and citizens in the area of military operations since the onset of hostilities.

The meeting also considered other questions within the constitutional competence of the SFRY Presidency.

DORONJSKI RECEIVES UPPER VOLTAN PARTY CHIEF

LD081226 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1021 GMT 8 Oct 80

[Text] Belgrade, 8 Oct (TANJUG)--Stevan Doronjski, president of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, today received a delegation of the Progressive Front of Upper Volta [FPV] led by its secretary general, Prof Joseph Ki-Zerbo. The delegation is staying in Yugoslavia at the invitation of th LCY Central Committee Presidium.

During a friendly meeting information was exchanged on the activity of the LCY and FPV on the domestic and foreign political planes. It was confirmed with satisfaction that cooperation between the two parties should go on being developed and promoted. Ki-Zerbo briefed Doronjski in detail about the current tasks and forthcoming activity of the FPV.

GUINEAN PRESIDENT SEKOU TOURE ATTENDS LUNCHEON HOSTED BY HODZA

LD070514 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1848 GMT 6 Oct 80

[Excerpt] Belgrade 6 Oct (TANJUG)--Fadilj Hodza, a member of the SFRY Presidency, gave a luncheon in honor of Sekou Toure, president of the People's Revolutionary Republic of Guinea, who stopped over in Belgrade today en route to the DPRK.

Before and during the luncheon, views were exchanged on the development of bilateral relations, activities of nonaligned countries and on the present international situation. The meeting and the talks took place in a very cordial and friendly atmosphere which for a long number of years has characterized the relations between the two countries.

Expressing gratitude for the support which Yugoslavia has been rendering Guinea since its independence, President Sekou Toure stressed the exceptional role played by President Tito in the development of Yugoslav-Guinean relations as well as his inestimable contribution to the policy of nonalignment and present day international relations.

Pointing out the significance which Yugoslavia attaches to the friendship and cooperation with Guinea, Fadilj Hodza recalled that President Sekou Toure had been one of the few world statesmen whom President Tito addressed from his sickbed with messages regarding a serious deterioration of the international situation at the beginning of this year. This was an expression of the extent to which Yugoslavia appreciated the contribution by Guinea and by President Sekou Toure personally to the consolidation of the role of the policy of nonalignment in the struggle for the construction of more equitable international relations.

During the talks, both sides expressed satisfaction over the successful development of bilateral cooperation of the two countries and the readiness to promote it in all areas, for which opportunities undoubtedly exist.

During the exchange of views on the latest developments in international relations, Fadilj Hodza and President Sekou Toure expressed their concern over the dangerous deterioration of the international situation, the failure to solve the crises which have been burdening the world for quite some time and the manifestations of new focal points of conflict.

They stressed the need for a more active involvement of all international factors, primarily nonaligned countries, in the quest for peaceful solutions for international conflicts and crises which burden world peace and security. In this context emphasis was placed on the special significance of the forthcoming ministerial conference of nonaligned countries which will be held in New Delhi at the beginning of next year.

Fadilj Hodza and President Sekou Toure have agreed on the significance of and the need for continued exchange of views between Yugoslavia and Guinea on international issues and on the measures for further promotion of bilateral cooperation.

Departure for Pyongyang

AU081224 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0300 GMT 8 Oct 80

[Text] Ahmed Sekou Toure, president of Guinea, last night left Belgrade for Pyongyang. The president of Guinea had participated in the work of the 21st session of the UNESCO General Conference.

DRULOVIC MEETS BRITISH COMMUNIST LEADER MCLENNAN

LD081936 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1830 GMT 8 Oct 80

[Text] London, 8 Oct (TANJUG)--League of Communists of Yugoslavia (LCY) Presidency Executive Secretary Milojko Drulovic has met General Secretary of the Communist Party of Great Britain Gordon McLennan in London. The ensuing talk focused on relations between the LCY and the British Communist Party.

During his stay in London Drulovic presented the LCY's gift--the selection of Yugoslav editions of Marxist literature by Yugoslav authors--to the Marx Memorial Library in London.

DRAGOSAVAC CHAIRS LCY PRESIDIUM SESSION

LD081708 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1528 GMT 8 Oct 80

[Text] Belgrade, 8 Oct (TANJUG)--Representatives of the SFRY Assembly, the Federal Executive Council, the Yugoslav Chamber of Economy, the Social Accountancy Service, the self-managing interest community for economic relations with foreign countries and other sociopolitical organizations today held a meeting in the Presidium of the LCY Central Committee.

They agreed on the basic directions and tasks connected with the implementation of stances determined at the last session of the LCY Central Committee. The meeting was chaired by Dr Dusan Dragosavac, secretary of the Presidium.

The introductory speech by Dr Dusan Dragosavac and the debate primarily dealt with the question which must be solved immediately, considering that the public at the present moment justly expects an answer. At the same time, this is also a precondition for more efficacious and long-term solution of questions of stabilization in accordance with the agreed stances at the plenum.

The main attention at today's meeting was paid to the unsolved problems of market supplies and to the way to overcome difficulties in a faster and more efficacious manner. The emphasis was put on urgent and firm intervention in supplying medicines, certain food products, heating fuel and some other goods which have been recently in short supply. These questions can be successfully and efficaciously resolved within the framework of the system at the present level of material development. This is why it is untenable that matters continue to be ignored. It was emphasized in this respect that the question of responsibility must be fully intensified in all environments.

The action which will be shortly undertaken will also deal with the limitation of investments and excessive import of equipment. It was noted that the measures for faster normalization on the market must be accompanied by the implementation of the adopted policy of restricting investments in all environments and of bringing them within the agreed frameworks. There is no other solution but to suspend the construction of some factories, administrative and similar projects, stadiums, monuments, museums and similar noneconomic projects which society at the present moment cannot afford.

Today's meeting at the Central Committee Presidium raised with great determination the question of limiting general and joint expenditure. It was also concluded that all budgets from the federation to the municipalities must be immediately put under the "microscope." It was generally assessed that certain "traditional" rights, which exceed the present material possibilities of society, should be revised regardless of how sensitive this may be. All this should be solved in accordance with the self-managing and social agreements, but without delay. The participants in the meeting also pointed out with precision the measures of economy which must be implemented, starting with a reduction of official trips and the closing of over-numerous missions in individual countries. The need to enable the exchange market to function normally was also discussed.

The SFRY Assembly, the Federal Executive Council, the Chamber of Economy and competent organs in the republics and provinces must concretely complete their part of the work. Communists especially can no longer be satisfied with merely identifying problems and not dealing with them, it was emphasized at today's meeting in the Presidium of the LCY Central Committee.

STANE DOLANC SPEAKS AT YPA CLUB IN BELGRADE

LD080902 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0742 GMT 8 Oct 80

[Text] Belgrade, 8 Oct (TANJUG)--In the Yugoslav People's Army [YPA] Club in Belgrade today Stane Dolanc, member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, spoke to officers and to civilian personnel employed by the YPA about the topical questions of the economic and political moment in SFRY and about the tasks of the LCY.

During his speech Stane Dolanc emphasized the basic and central question of our social development which is the concrete task in the implementation of the policy of stabilization in all environments and at all levels in which context one always has to bear in mind the further development of self-management socialist relations.

Stane Dolanc also set forth some of the basic stands in the preparations for the congress of self-managers in June next year in Belgrade.

ADMIRAL MAMULA SENDS ARTILLERY DAY GREETINGS

LD062010 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0850 GMT 6 Oct 80

[Text] Belgrade, 6 Oct (TANJUG)--On the occasion of Artillery Day, 7 October, Adm Branko Mamula, chief of General Staff of the Yugoslav People's Army, has sent greetings to soldiers, cadets, officers and civilians on service in the artillery branch of the SFRY Armed Forces.

You are celebrating this year's holiday with significant results which you achieved in strengthening the moral and political unity and defense readiness of artillery units and institutions, the telegram reads.

The successes which you are achieving in all areas of activity demonstrate that the young generations of artillery men are consistently following the glorious traditions of artillery men of the National Liberation War and understand the significance of the artillery branch for our defense.

Experiences and successes in defense construction, as well as the up-to-date equipment and arms which our artillery has at its disposal today, should be a stimulus for even more efforts and improved results in future work.

We are celebrating the 39th anniversary of the artillery without Comrade Tito, the creator of our socialist self-managing community. Our armed forces and artillery are an integral part of this community. Tito's ideas and actions are firmly incorporated into the foundations of our armed forces and will remain a lasting value and guideline for further development.

On this occasion I also send greetings to the work collectives and scientific institutions which design, produce and maintain artillery equipment and weapons, thereby contributing to the strength of our army's combat might.

In congratulating you on the holiday, I wish you new successes and even better results in future work and life.

REPUBLICAN, PROVINCIAL PARTY SECRETARIES DISCUSS DEFENSE

LD081646 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1450 GMT 8 Oct 80

[Text] Zagreb, 8 Oct (TANJUG)--Executive secretaries of the LCY Central Committee Presidium and of party presidiums from all republics and provinces today participated in the Zagreb meeting of the Committee for All-People's Defense and Social Self-Protection of the Pescenica municipality. The theme of discussion was the place and role of the committee for all-people's defense and social self-protection since its inception.

During the day, the executive secretaries also discussed this theme in the Elka work collective and in the municipalities of Stubica and Oroslavlje. Tomorrow morning, the executive secretaries will also discuss this theme in the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Croatia.

REPUBLICS HOLD, DISCUSS CIVIL DEFENSE EXERCISES

Croatian 'Resistance' Seminar

AU081711 Zagreb VJESNIK in Serbo-Croatian 1 Oct 80 p 5

[M.P. report]

[Text] Zagreb--Proceeding from our constitutional norms, which do not recognize capitulation before an aggressor, and the concepts and solutions of the all-people's defense, the Republican Territorial Defense Staff of the Socialist Republic of Croatia on Tuesday organized a seminar on resistance in cities in a temporarily occupied territory.

In addition to Col Gen Augustin Jukic, commander of the republican defense staff, the following also actively participated in the seminar: Pero Car, member of the Presidency of the Socialist Republic of Croatia; Stjepan Novakovic, executive secretary of the Central Committee Presidium of the League of Communists of Croatia; Dr Tode Curuvija, vice president of the Republican Executive Council; Uros Slijepcevic, president of the Republican Assembly Committee for All-People's Defense and Social Self-Protection; Milivoj Gluhak, republican secretary for national defense; Djuro Matosic, commander of the Republican Civil Defense Staff; Zorislav Sonje, president of the Executive Council of the Zagreb City Assembly; and representatives of regions, communes, local communities, the General Staff of the Yugoslav People's Army and the neighboring republics.

The seminar contributed to the realistic analysis of possibilities for the internal armed and other mass popular resistance in our cities if they were temporarily captured by an aggressor. All-people's continuous, tenacious and long-lasting resistance, organized and led by the League of Communists, would represent under such conditions not only an answer to the repressions, reprisals and deportations by the occupier and quisling machinery, but also a guarantee for a final military and political defeat of the aggressor.

The seminar also called attention to the preparations that should be incorporated in the defense plans of organizations of associated labor and sociopolitical communities within the next 5-year plan.

Montenegro Exercise

AU081715 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 6 Oct 80 p 6

[Lj. Mudresa report]

[Text] Titograd, 5 Oct--This year's exercise entitled "United in Defense and Protection-80" concluded in Montenegro today. It was the third consecutive exercise of its kind held in Montenegro. It was organized by the SAWP and the League of Socialist Youth of Montenegro. The final tests of the activities and work of the republic's population under conditions of a direct threat of war or natural disasters began yesterday. But in fact they have continued since the beginning of the year. The mass participation and mobilization readiness of the Montenegrin people have demonstrated a high degree of awareness that nothing must surprise us.

Over 350,000 inhabitants of the republic, members of local communities, sociopolitical organizations and civil and Territorial Defense units, have participated in the exercise activities in these last 2 days alone.

Speaking at today's session of the republican staff of the "United in Defense and Protection-80" exercise, which was attended, among others, by delegations of other republics and provinces and the representatives of the federation, Todo Kurtovic and Risto Dzunov, co-commander of the staff Rosko Djukic emphasized that all communes, local communities and organizations of associated labor in Montenegro have formed their own action staffs that have their own plans of work and perform all tasks including evacuation of population, struggle against infiltrated provocateurs, transition of organizations of associated labor to war production, organizing blackouts in cities and the work of sanitary, fire brigade, civil defense and other specialized units.

Bosnia-Hercegovina Defense Plans

AU082153 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 7 Oct 80 p 4

[Text] Sarajevo, 6 Oct (TANJUG)--The Presidency of the Socialist Republic of Bosnia-Hercegovina, at a session chaired by Hasan Grabcanovic, member of the Presidency of the Socialist Republic of Bosnia-Hercegovina, discussed the drafts of the social accords which determine, within the Yugoslav social plan for 1981-1985, the common interests and aims and material and other conditions for the development of all-people's defense and social self-protection. The Presidium endorsed the proposed plan documents.

At its session the Presidency adopted a review of its work for 1 year. The review will be conveyed to the organs of sociopolitical organizations of the republic, the Assembly of the Socialist Republic of Bosnia-Hercegovina and the communal assemblies, for their information and perusal.

The Presidency adopted decisions on pardons and confirmed proposals for awarding decorations.

LJUBLJANA GAS, HEATING PRICES TO RISE

LD081344 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1049 GMT 8 Oct 80

[Summary] Ljubljana 8 Oct (TANJUG)--The Executive Council of the Ljubljana City Assembly has accepted the proposal to put up gas and heating prices. When the announcement is published in the official gazette gas prices will go up by 41 percent and heating by 43.03 percent. Because of liquid fuel supply difficulties the committee for industry, building and energy of the Ljubljana City Asembly suggested that gas should be used for heating the boilers and that fuel oil stocks be used only as reserve fuel. The heating temperature will be reduced from the present 20 to 19 degrees and in all institutions radiator taps will be turned off from Friday afternoon until Monday morning.

ZAGREB COURT SENTENCES WORKER FOR HOSTILE PROPAGANDA

AU081525 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 3 Oct 80 p 14

[Text] Zagreb, 2 Oct (TANJUG)--The Grand Council of the Zagreb District Court today sentenced Dragutin Trumbetas, printing worker and amateur painter from Zagreb, to a prison term of 1 year and 6 months because of his participation in hostile activities and propaganda against the foundations of the SFRY's socialist self-managing system and security.

It was established during the investigating procedures that the defendant maintained close contacts with the editors of an emigre newspaper in London with which he continuously collaborated from 1971 to 1977. During that time he regularly supplied false reports from the country and contributed articles in which he maliciously presented the situation in the country and especially the position of the Croatian people.

It was also proven that on his return home from the FRG, where he had worked for several years, he brought with him a number of publications with fascist-terrorist content, published by the pro-Ustasha and pro-Chetnik groups abroad, with the intention of spreading hostile propaganda.

In pronouncing his sentence, the court considered the defendant's difficult family situation as a mitigating circumstance.